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VOL. XII NO. 20 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th Jan	Dongola	--	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta	--		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X	--		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa †	--		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	--	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua	--		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X			10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	--		7,322
22nd ,,	Dongola @	--	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind			11,430
5th April.	Naldera X	--		15,993
9th ,,	Dwarka	--	Extra steamer	8,092
9th ,,	Malwa	--		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	--	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia	--		11,089
3rd May.	Delta	--	China X --	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua	--		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	--	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia	--		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	--	Narkunda *	16,227

Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Cairo have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer		Tons
30th Jan.	MASHOBRA	--	8 324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	--	5 800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	--	8 193
7th March	MANDALA	--	8 246
21st ,,	DUMANA	--	8 600
4th April	MANELA	--	8,393
18th ,,	MATIANA	--	8,955
2nd May	DOMALA	--	8 441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	--	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

24th Jan.	NAGPORE	..	5,283
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
30th ,,	KIDERPORE*	..	5,334
5th Feb.	OBRA*	..	5,462
10th ,,	UJA*	..	5,310
20th ,,	JEYPORE*	..	5,318
21st ,,	SICILIA †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
29th ,,	LAHORE,*	..	5252
18th March	SOUDAN§	..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA§	..	6,813

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.		Destinnation.
23rd January	KARAPARA	..	East & S. Africa. 1 p m
24th ,,	BARPETA	..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
25th ,,	VASNA	..	Busreh via K'chi
26th ,,	CHAKLA		Karachi viaK'war
8th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via K'war

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Telephone No. 1229.

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures
Yomei Maru	Yamamura	7153	12th Jan	15th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5842	16th Jan	28th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5808	27th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	3757	14th Feb.	28th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5803	15th ,,	27th ,,

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	612	380	285	190	152

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HEAD OFFICE:
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Branch ..... Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 2,00,00 00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

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Capital Called-up Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund Rs 19,50,000
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BRANCHES:
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DIRECTORS:
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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State.)
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
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Calcutta	

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
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L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100 000 000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
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Bombay	London	San Francisco
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Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
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Fengtien	Newchwang	Surabaya
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Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Pangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI, Manager
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,400
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
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Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00 000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.
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79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Queens Road (near) Church Gate Station very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old Chinaware, wall and table clocks, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands, hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of Major C. H. Pogson Esqr. (proceeding home) and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SUNDAY, the 27th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dwarkadas Jekisondas Bungalow 56-58, Walkeshwar Road, very valuable and handsome, made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture cottage piano, ice box Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old China ware, wall and table clocks, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. Nagahashi, Esq., Manager of Teikoko Menkwa, Kabushaki Kaisha and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF 999 YEARS AT MASJID BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dastoor and Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of Bai Jenabai, daughter of Fazalbhoy Habibbhoy Charitable Trusts, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction the following plots on Lease for a term of 999 years; on Plot No. I at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Masjid Bunder

PLOT No. I.—Vacant piece of land at Masjid Bunder, containing by admeasurement about 600 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector under New Nos. 6703, 6722, 6725, 7008, 7042, 7043, 7217, 7257, New Survey No. 2195 and assessed under B Ward Nos. 1709 (1) and 1814, Street Nos. 66-93, and bounded on East by Dariasthan Street, on West by Plot No. 2, on North by Masjid Bunder Road and on South by the property of ———.

PLOT No. II.—A vacant piece of land at Masjid Bunder, containing by admeasurement about 541 square yards, registered in Collector's Book under New Nos. 6703, 6722/23, 7008, 7042, 7043, 7217, 7257, and New Survey No. 2195, and assessed under B Ward Nos. 1709 (1) and 1814, Street Nos. 66 and 93. Bounded on East by Plot No. 1, on West by De Souza Street, on North by Masjid Bunder Road and South by property of

For further particulars and conditions sale and form of Lease apply to Messrs. Dastoor and Co., at Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ALLENBURYS FOOD AND CURRENTS ETC

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 26th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank and office concerned.

2 cases currants
1 case Allenbury's food No. 3.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 pair Kathiawady horse, quiet in harness.
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197 cases each 2 Doz. Crystal-on.

The above is for Washing and polishing all kinds of glassware Tardware Windows and show cases glass, etc., etc.

The above is the first consignment and in order to introduce in Bombay for use the same will be sold to the Highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Shamsudin Munomedali the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Dadar Road will be put up for sale by public auction on FRIDAY, the 8th day of February 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 19th day of October 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure situate at Dadar Road in the City of Lombay together with the premises standing thereon containing by admeasurement 9162 Square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 98 New No. B/12922, 13392, 13383 13394, and 13446, New Survey No. 1/2024, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 703, (1) Street No. 128, and F (North) Ward No. 781, (1) Street No. 141, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a Public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Khatizabai, wife of Haji Mahomed Madni on or towards the West by the said Dadar Road and on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust and which premises bear Cadastral No. 61. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned Auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors at their Office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 23rd January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20021.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF PRESSES AND MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FORT PRESS AT COLABA.

By the order of the Directors of the Fort Press Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th January 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Fort Press at Arthur Bunder Colaba, the said Fort Press with the buildings and machinery described as under.

PARTICULARS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Arthur Bunder, Colaba (unexpired period of lease 39 years from 1st July 1923) containing by admeasurement 4300 plus 14 4/9 square yards or thereabouts (annual rent Rs. 9.949 plus Rs. 28-14-3) registered in the books of the Bombay Municipality under ward Nos. 402-404 Street Nos. 41, 42, 43 bounded and surrounded on all sides by roads situate on land belonging to the Colaba Land Company with buildings and structures thereon as under:—

1. 6 big godowns about 90ft. by 45ft.
2. Press factory building about 100ft. by 90ft.
3. Office quarters.
4. Boiler house.
5. Machine shop.
6. Store room and
7. Motor garage.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY ON THE PREMISES.

3 full Presses of Nasmyth Wilson and Co. with fittings complete in working order.
1 Pumping Engine of 4 Pumps Rams 3in Diameter
1 Pumping Engine of 4 Pumps Rams 1¼in. Dia.
Both of Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s make.
1 Lancashire Bailer 24ft. by 7ft. by Danil Adamson, 100lbs. pressure per square inch. 44 N.H.P. 25 years old.
1 Cotton opener.
1 Vertical Engine for working cotton opener
1 Vertical boiler feed engine.
1 feed heater.
1 Self-acting screw cutting lathe 12ft. long.
1 Small lathe.
1 Drill machine.
2 Water storage big W.I. Tanks for presses.

Factory complete with implements tools and accessories in good working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22736.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS, TRANSPORT COMPANIES, MAIL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF WELL KNOWN BRITISH QUADS MOTOR LORRIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & CO., will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Compound of Messrs. Moor's Soda Water Factory at Lamington Road, opposite the Byculla Club Compound, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
2 British Quad four wheel drive Chassis.
2 British Quads four wheel drive Lorries.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
3 British Quad four wheel drive Chassis.
2 British Quad four wheel drive Lorries.

The Lorries can be inspected at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. before the sale at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the Lorries removed within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAM ENGINE.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of Jan. 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms next to the Post office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Naranji Toolsidas & Co. of Adoni and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Shriram Dwarkadas of Selu (Nizams Dominions).

One Steam Engine by Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, Tanden compound 14in. by 24in. by 24in. Stroke developing 160 I.H.P. at 100lbs working pressure.

The Engine is lying at Adoni (M & S.M. Ry.) where intending purchasers may have inspection on application to the Vendors at their Ginning Factory.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 29th JANUARY, 1924, AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE ETC.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 3 Colaba Chambers, opposite the Panday's Sanitorium Wodehouse Road, Colaba, very valuable made to order household furniture etc. comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass porcelain and platedware, chesterfield drawing room suite, marble top table, fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, hall cabinets, pier tables, rich pictures, flower vases, rich carpets, iron beadsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash hand tables bedroom chest of drawers etc., etc.

The property of L. Zopegni, Esq. of Messrs. Gorio Ltd. lately acting as Italian Consul in Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23152.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENGLISH LIQUOR SHOP-KEEPER AND BAR OWNERS.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction sale of 12 cases Delose Champigne. Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by an Office concerned, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction Room at 8-10 Dean Lane Fort, 12 Cases of Delose Champigien. Open for inspection and on view.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

Valuable household furniture Whiteways Chesterfield suite, Breakfast and tea set for six persons of real tolley China by Harrods, Ltd., London. Rich platedware Gramophone by Rose and Co. with best selected records, complete household linen Bed sheet and every thing etc.

Under instructions from L. Ramsay Esqr., and other's Messrs. Mistry and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 27th day of January 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Manomedali Mansion Ground floor Mothibai Street, Byculla. Very valuable furniture, such as Oval Dining table, full size Side board, Dumbwaiter, Chairs, Chesterfield suites of Sofas and Easy chairs, Silver Show case, Robert pattern Cabinet, Gramophone, by Rose and Co., with records, Single and double beds, childs Cot, Almirahs, rich Chest of drawers, also best Platedware, Glassware Cooking utensils etc.

Property is on view and Catalogues will be printed.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction sale of made to order household furniture, Gramophone, Oral make sweet toned cottage Piano Pianola with rollers. Wall Clock, Table Ornaments, large Drawing room, carved Cabinets, large size Carpets, Cutlery Glass, Crockery, Plated and solid Silverware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Contractor's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Seaface, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of January 1924. A very valueable household furniture consisting of Dining table, Chairs, Sideboard, tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, Cottage Piano Pianola with rollers valuable large Drawing room Carpets, large size Robert pattern carved drawing room Cabinets, Office writing table, Wooden Double Beds, Baba Cot, Oval mirror and panelled door almirahs, Dressing tables, Wash hand table, Machine tables, Teapoys Oil Stove, etc.

Three Bed room furniture is made on one design polish to match.

1 Overland (4) motor cars in pefect running order, owner driven.

Property of a gentleman and other's.

1 Red coloured light weight Scale motor cycle (English Make) complete with Lucas lamp, Claxton, Horne and tools, etc., in perfect running order.

Property is on view and Catalogues will be printed.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1924.

MOOSA BROS.

Yusuf Buildings,
Church Gate St., Fort.

FOR SALE.

Offers are invited for drawing room suite comprising of a sofa, 6 chairs, one centre table, inlaid with mother of pearls and one large Silverware show case, all of best Foreign European workmanship and seasoned wood, of best and upto date design.

The above are open for inspection at the above address.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING !! COMING !!

The STAR of Serial Stunts
The Dashing Dare-Devil Hero
The IDOL of MILLIONS

EDDIE POLO
EDDIE POLO
EDDIE POLO

in his own Stupendous Serial

CAP'N KIDD

COMMENCING—
Next SATURDAY—
26th JANUARY
AT THE
Central Cinema Hall
THE
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD

Under the Management by the Proprietor Mr. Budruddin Ahmedjee.

Don't Fail to

START right from the Commencement.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

TWICE DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE LOVE LIGHT"
FEATURING MARY PICKFORD
The World's Sweetheart.

Empire Theatre.

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE NUT"
FEATURING DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Empress Theatre.

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

4TH WEEK 4TH WEEK.
From 19th Jan. 1924.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
STILL THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
TO DAY WEDNESDAY TO-DAY
2 23rd JAN. 1924. 2
SHOWS. Matinee at 5 p.m. SHOWS.
Evening at 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus

Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door.
Breaking Crowd Records Daily.
The Greatest Galaxy of European and Indian Artists that ever graced in Arena.
DON'T MISS SUCH GOOD OPPORTUNITY
To see in this Fourth Change of Programme
ELMO THE MIGHTY
The Strongest Man in the World
Will compare his strength with the horses.

MATINEES,
Wed., Sat., Sun. 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

CONTINUED
AGAIN
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
AT
IMPERIAL
The Whirlwind Indian Picture
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
produced by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday: Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! COMING !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
Mystery—Stunts—Romance
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
Doris Kenyan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Yashwant Natak Mandali

The Company will leave Bombay after staging the following performances:

Only two performances

Wednesday 23rd Jan. 1924, at 9 p.m.
Mrachha-Katik.
Saturday 26th Jan. 1924, at 9 p.m.
and
Sunday 27th Jan. 1924, at 3-30 noon
Sanshay-Kallol

Only two peformances

In this performance Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas and Mr Krishna Rao Gore will act the parts of "Phalgoonrao" and "Ashwinshet" respectively.

Director Shankar Rao Sirsaik — *Manager* K. S. Hardikar

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION

Mr. G. K. MHATRE cordially invites the General Public to see his son's

"TO THE WELL"

Statue which is to be shortly sent to the

British Empire Exhibition.

The Statue will be on view from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

SANDHURST BRIDGE ROAD, Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB VITAGRAPH DRAMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
"NO DEFENSE"
6 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON

The man climbed down the side of a cliff to save a companion, but his mental vision saw the face of the girl he loved. The woman for whom he was fighting. A photo-play of the North-west filled with action and spectacular thrills. The type of story in which

William Duncan
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
SHINE.

"NO DEFENSE"

The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a one-reel comedy "To and Fro" Featuring
NEELY EDWARDS.
TO-NIGHT—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL

PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"

Pathe serial

The greatest and most thrilling serial ever shown in Bombay.
Look into the heart of New York
Look into the soul of a fearless girl
Look into the minds of crafty villains
See the serial that is astounding the Nation.

PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"
ALSO Another adventure of
FELIX THE CRAZY 'KAT'

Which is now being featured at the Embassy Theatre, London, and is all the age throughout Great Britain and the United States of America.
AND A NEW TWO-REEL
PATHE-MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Latest addition to Pathe's line of feature comedies.
AN "ALL PATHE" PROGRAMME,
TIME Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m
Other shows, Saturday, Sunday & Week Days 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
RATNAVALI
OR THE LADY OF LANKA
produced by
STAR FILMS Ltd.

NEXT WEEK
National Film Co.'s latest film
KARAN GHELO
The last Rajput ruler of Gujarat.

For The Special invitation of the H. H. Maharaja of Baroda, The Company will start to Baroda after staging the Following Plays.
These plays will not be staged here again

Gandharva Natak Mandali
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

Wednesday 23-1-1924 at 8-30 p.m.
Saubhadra
Saturday 26-1-1924 at 8-30 p.m. noon
Ekachpyala
Sunday 27-1-1924 at 3-30 p.m. noon
Swayamvar

G. N. Mandali,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply with testimonials to KEMP & CO. LTD., Elphinstone Circle Branch.
A R9515

WANTED—LADY PUPILS by Christian Lady Undergraduate. Efficient coaching. Terms moderate. Apply, Box No. 10001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9537

WANTED—TYPIST and a MOTOR DRIVER. Apply personally to THE AALISLE COMMERCIAL SYNDICATE, Green Street, Fort, (above George Restaurant).
A R9536

WANTED—Educated respectable, Ahmedabad SALESMAN by a well-established European firm to handle mill-stores in the Ahmedabad district. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 9999, Advt. Depot "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18685

WANTED—AGENTS, CANVASSERS, BROKERS to sell shares. Only persons of experience, influence and position need apply to:—SETH HARIBANSPRASAD AYODHYAPRASAD, Managing Agents. The National Sugar Mills, Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
A R9517

WANTED ADVERTISING and SELLING AGENTS in every town in India, Burma and Ceylon for distributing our circulars, handbills and Catalogues and selling our Patent Medicines and Pure Scents. Apply at once for terms etc.
S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street Dharamtola, Calcutta.
A W

WANTED—AGENTS for securing subscribers for newspaper and shares for joint stock concern on liberal commission and monthly allowance. Experienced men need only apply to the SECRETARY, Bharat Dharm Syndicate, Ltd., Station Road, Benares City.
A 18692

WANTED for the R. C. Veterinary Dispensary, Karachi. An experienced SHOEING SMITH who can make and fit shoes. A good opportunity for a suitable man. Apply stating age, experience and salary required together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to:—THE PRESIDENT, District Local Board, KARACHI.
A 18682

WANTED.—AGENTS in Bombay and throughout the Presidency on a salary of Rs. 50 or more including commission. Those who can visit schools—Vernacular as well as English—and can otherwise introduce through local retail dealers our STAR MANUSCRIPT BOOKS need only apply to ORIENT PUBLICITY CORPORATION, P. O. Box No. 938, Bombay, with 3 annas postage stamps for sample. Splendid business proposition for active hardworking men.
A R9520

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FIRST CLASS GRADUATE fresh from England desires PRIVATE TUITIONS trial free, expert coach, moderate terms. Box No. 9987, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
B R9483

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SMALL ROOM in Solicitor's office for Barristers, Advocates or Pleaders only. Apply Box No. 10000, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9529

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R9478

TO BE LET on long lease, at reasonable rate at Chinchpokli, DeLisle Road, adjoining to our Works, a large Plot of Land, suitable for Workshops, Dye Works, Soap Works, or any Industrial concern. The plot admeasures about 1500 square yards. Apply personally, to the GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., opposite Union Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 18666

TO LET—Well-ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors of the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road—admirably suitable for large and small offices from Rs. 100 upwards. Also in the TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately in the occupation of the Central Bank, commodious Ground Floor and Office Premises on the 1st 2nd and 3rd Floors. Well-ventilated suitable for small or large offices, at reasonable rents. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
C 18646

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET- GODOWNS 90 by 25 at Mazgaon. Best for factories and storing houses, fine structures, inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.
C R9472

TO LET, at Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, next to Duke and Sons, Premises most suitable for Printing Presses, Offices and Godowns. Apply to HAJI HAROON JANMAHOMED, 82, Jakeria Musjid.
C R9530

TO LET. Entire second floor of very central and commodious premises at 119, Medows Street, Fort and over Mehta and Co., Auctioneers. Rent very moderate. Apply MEHTA AND CO.
C 18690

TO BE LET—Airy and commodious FLATS at Ragi House, Tram Terminus, Mazgaon, fitted with electric lights. Apply at the PREMISES.
C R9508

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED on long lease, plot of LAND, in Bombay about 5000 square yards, suitable for erection of Factory. Apply Box No. 9995 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G 18678

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY, two minutes from Tram and Railway Stations, excellent interest for Investment. Broker need not apply Box No. 9994, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.."
G R9518

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Lathes, Electric Dynamo, wheel cutters, Oil Engines, etc., etc. See DHANJI MAWJI, Katha Bazar, Bombay.
K R9492

WANTED—One BELT STRETCHING MACHINE and One BRUSH DAMPING MACHINE for Cloth from 20" to 60". Apply stating price to Box No. 9996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 18679

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

BARGAIN, SIDLY DEASY, 16-20 H. P. British 7 seater car, recently painted and overhauled mechanically perfect. Going cheap. Offers wanted c/o N. R. LOTVALA Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R9527

FOR SALE—Used CARS and LORRIES of well-known make, Daimler Brisco, Clement-Bayard, Storey, Studebaker, Austin, Vinot and Citroen. Lorries: White United and Thornycroft. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA R9398

FOR SALE—NESH CAR, 7 seaters, 6 cylinders, recently overhauled and painted, in perfectly running order. Apply to MAHOMEDBHAI ABDUL HUSSEN, opp: Mahaluxmi Station, Lukman Lodge.
JA R9487

EDUCATIONAL.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS DESIRING QUALIFICATION FOR STUDY IN ENGLAND. Special coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as for B.Com. of London, Colombo Centre, and Banking, Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9503

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we have started manufacturing Navy Thick and Rough Serges, suitable for Military, Railway and Police Uniform and Over-coats. Samples, quotations, etc., free on application. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, P. O. Bangalore.
T18659

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.).
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
AHMEDABAD.

SOME TEXTILATIES

Tough steel weaving reeds.
Easy running loom temples.
Extra smooth cotton healds.
Twenty beam wire healds.
Indestructable rustless frames.
Lasting cast-steel dobby springs.
Accurate dobby lags and pegs.
Tin-covered shed-rods.
Ingenious split-chains and cutters.
Exceptionally true bobbins.
Several hundred similar items.

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD.,
Agents, The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
18579

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.

CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 207. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
T

MAJOR C. H. POGSON'S VALUABLE FURNITURE of whole Bungalow with piano and pianola will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at No. 9, Queen's Road, near Churchgate Station, by BENNETT and Co. See Auction Advertisement.
T R9534

FOR SALE—One CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITER with small covered desk table at bargain price call at Madon's Health Depot., Opp. General Post Office, Fort.
T R9528

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

LATEST 1924 MODEL SINGER CARS are on view at the Show-rooms of the
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD.,
5-12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
18673

LOST.

LOST—A LIFE POLICY No. 18902 Name Pandharinath Mahadeo Salvi of the National Insurance Co., Ltd. Finder please return to Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
R9532

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that I, the undersigned have LOST 11 Notes of Rs. 1,100 each of Rs. 100 bearing No. S D/66 36073—36083 on 20th instant. I shall give Rs. 50 as prize to the man who returns these notes to me.
MULCHAND SUKHDEV SINDURNIVALA,
C/o Mahomed Suleman and Co.,
Kolsa Mohola, Pydhoni.
R9536

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for one appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Provincial Police Service.
2. Forms of applications can be had from the Office of the Inspector General of Police, Poona. Applications must reach Inspector-General of Police not later than 29th February, 1924.
3. For rules concerning selection of candidates see Press Note No. 4762, dated the 11th January, 1924, printed in the Supplement to "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 17th January, 1924.
4. Applications from candidates, who are below 22 or above 25 on 1st April, 1924, or who do not satisfy other conditions of eligibility will not be considered
5. The pay on appointment will be Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 700.
J. J. CURRY.
For Inspector General of Police.
C18691

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the use and occupation, from 1st February 1924, of the 1st floor of premises No. 49, Hornby Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. Sutor and Co. Applications stating the monthly compensation offered for the use and occupation of the same, should be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 31st January, 1924.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
Any occupier will have to sign the usual undertaking and deposit an amount equal to one month's compensation.
T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer,
Development Works.
C18056

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—
STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES
For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 (Rupees Thirty) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th September, 1923, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after THURSDAY, the 14th day of February, 1924, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd day of January, 1924. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th day of January, 1924, to THURSDAY, the 7th day of February, 1924, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 9th January, 1924.
18590

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to
THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LTD.

THE THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Aluminium and Brass Works, Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nanashankar's Wadi, Thakordwar on the 28th day of January, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.
1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1923.
2. To consider and pass the necessary Resolution on the subject mentioned in the Director's Report.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Jafferbhoy Kanji and B. F. Mehta who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for current year and fix his remuneration.
5. Such other business as may be placed by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORAB H. BHOOT,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th January, 1924.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 12th day of January to the 28th day of January, 1924, both days inclusive.
R9522

TENDERS.

DISPOSAL OF WASTES

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a period of six months ending 30th June, 1924, for the disposal of wastes of all descriptions.
Tenders are open for acceptance till the 25th January, 1924.
Form of tender can be obtained on payment of 8 annas on application to the Manager, The Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ltd., Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay.
(Sd.) MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
C18652

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4896 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 5th day of December, 1923.
Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O.V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
THE BOMBAY GAS CO., LTD., a Company Incorporated in England under the English Companies Acts and having its Registered Office at 231/4, Moorgate Station Chambers, Moorfields, London and a place of business at Lloyd Building Graham Road, Ballard Estate, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.
versus.
RATILAL HARJIWANDAS BHAYANI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of Ratilal H. and Co. at Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs pray for a decree for the sum of Rs. 9,040-7-4 mentioned in the plaint and the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of February 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of December, 1923.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 12th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18687.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1924 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY the 25th day of January, 1924 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all Murders, Crimes or Offences had done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the Dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to persecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also to the Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the City and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 7th day of January, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C18573

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1868 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of May, 1923.
SUMMONS to Answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
CHIMANRAM MOTILAL, a firm, carrying on business as shroffs and Commission Agents at Sheikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
(1) HAJARIMAL BISHESHARLAL, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Bitia in the District of Champaran and (2.) OMKARMAL GOPIRAM of Tehsil Deoria Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Tehsil Deoria, in the District of Gorakhpur. ..... Defendants.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs pray that the defendants jointly and severally may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,073-6-0 together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 21st February, 1923 till judgment costs and further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment.
Amended this 15th of June, 1923 as per Postponement Precepie dated 6th June, 1923.
R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
Amended this 6th of July, 1923, as per Postponement Precepie dated 5th July, 1923.
R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
Amended this 16th of August 1923 as per Postponement Precepie dated 30th July, 1923.
E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.
Amended this 28th of August, 1923 as per Postponement Precepie dated 22nd August, 1923.
R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of February 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Amended this 29th of November, 1923 as per Postponement Precepie last dated 19th November, 1923.
R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 30th day of May 1923.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,
The 30th day of May 1923
Amended this 12th of January, 1924, as per Postponement Precepie dated 17th December, 1923.
R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
C18685

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Cutchi Saraswat Community was held on the 7th January, 1924, under the Presidentship of Pragji Mulji and the dispute as regards the legality of the Meeting of the said Community held on the 30th December, 1923, and the resolution passed thereat was amicably settled.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Joshi Motiram Velji, Joint Secretary, Cutchi Saraswat Mastan Community.
Joshi Veerji Keshavji.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4131 of 1921.

DYAMBAI, widow of Abdul Kadar Jiwanbhai Dawoodjibhai and Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

VAZIRBAI DAWOODJIBHAI TYABJI and Others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decree and decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th of April, 1923, and consent Judge's Order, dated the 20th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on THURSDAY, the 7th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street and Gajjar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 9/9 square yards or thereabouts whereof 40½ square yrads appear to be sanadi land and the rest appears to be of the quit and ground Rent tenure and assessed by the Collector Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. nil New Nos. 7930 and 7931, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey Nos. 4593 and 4592 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6868 and 7984, Street Nos. 91-93 and 870-91, all which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Public Road called Gajjar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esmailji Currimji Topiwalla, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kaderbhai Jarwalla and on or towards the West by the Public Street named Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO Attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants 1, 7 to 11 and 16 to 22 at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18665

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3265 of 1923.

ABDUL REHMAN HAJI AHMED and others, Plaintiffs.

v/s.

GULABCHAND VANAJI Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of Septr., 1923, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be the heirs and legal representatives of (1) AYASHABAI NANNOOBHAI ATTAR, (2) ZOHRABIBI, daughter of Haji Ahmed Nannoobhai Attar and wife of Ahmed Miya Mahomed Hoosein, (3) HUSEINBIBI, daughter of Haji Ahmed Nannoobhai Attar and wife of Baba Miya Fateh Mahomed and (4) MAHOMED MIYA HAJI AHMED NANNOOBHAI ATTAR, all deceased and mentioned in the plaint herein and also all persons claiming to be entitled to the equality of redemption in the property situated at Borah Street, without the Fort or Bombay and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calender month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses and the full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of rupee one for filing the same.

SCHEDULE.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Borah Street without the Fort, fronting the Borah Street in the South in the Registration Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts be the same little or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2271, 235-236 New No. 9340 a/7546, 7547. Old Survey No. 908 2/924 and the said messuage tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6464, Street No. 45-47 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Borah Street, on or towards the East by the property of Goolbai wife of Behram Irani, on or towards the South by the property of Hirjibhoy Jamshedji and on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Cawasji and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Haji Ahmed Noorbhai Attar and are now in the occupation of Haji Ahmed Noorbhai Attar and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors tenants.

Dated this 18th day of Jan. 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18686

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI NUSSERWANJI KERAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. PIROJSHAW JAMSETJI MEHTA, of the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances. All persons, therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance bequest trust possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of lease-hold land containing by admeasurement 1001 square yards or thereabouts situate on & being Plot No.94 of the West Agripada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust bearing New Survey Nos 3505 and 3529 together with the tenement or building (called 'Victory Chambers') standing thereon assessed by Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4143(2), Street No. 134(a), all which premises are situate at and on the Motlibai Street, Byculla, in the City and Island and Sub-Regstration District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the South-East by Motlibai Street aforesad, on or towards the North-west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the South-west by Wylie Road and on or towards the North-east by the property of Bai Aisabai on Plot No. 134 of the Bombay Improvement Trust of the said Estate and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rustomji Nusserwanji Kerawalla.

Dated this 23rd day of Jan., 1924.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18688.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAYANNA BHUMAYA REKLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamathipura 13th Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containin by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts (but mentioned in Collector's bill 94 5/9 square yards) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4534-4536, New No. 11000-11001, Old Survey No. 4073-4074, New Survey No. 6568 and Cadestral Survey No. 397, Byculla Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2084 and Street Nos. 120-122-124 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Elsti Shetiba and now of Shivlingoo Sayanna, on or towards the West by Shetiba Enkathi on or towards the North by the said Kamathipura 13th Street and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924.

AMIN AND DESAI.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C18684

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi —			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb	1	7	9
Hindustan per lb	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	9	6
Textile per lb	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth:—× Quality.			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb. ..	1	8	3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant)per lb. ..	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1	7	0
Pahelwan.per lb.	1	6	0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb., ..	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	10	6
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Check 5lb Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	8	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—			
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	4	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	2	0
Black Check 5 lb:—			
Textile per piece..	9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	8	8	0
Gabrun No, 5124: —			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

BOMBAY, January 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 650.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 720.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 710.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 153.
Bank's buying 60 M/st D. P. Rs. 147.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. 237.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 335.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.21.
London—Paris Frcs. 95.50.
London—Switzerland, Frcs. 24.40.
London—Brussels Frcs. 104.00.
London Rome Liras 97.20.
London—Berlin Marks

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market.

	London, Jan. 21.	
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 7/32	Quiet.
Bar Gold	4—18—0	firm
Bar Silver Spot	33 11/16	Quiet.

	London, Jan. 21.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	33 11/16
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
„ „ 2 months hence	23/8

Closing Tone of Silver—Small supplies onuiy to weakness of Amerirou excharye, Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans	2 3/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 22. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Fcs. Demand	650
American Dollars	335
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	237
Japan	151 1/2
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 21.
Exchange on London in Paris	94.60
„ „ „ Germany	17.900,000.000,000
„ „ „ Italy	97.25
Stockholm	16.22
Christiania	30.23
Amsterdam	11.39
Switzerland	24.44
Belgium	
Athens	

The Bombay mails of 5th instant have seen delivered here ro-day.—

	London, Jan. 21.
Demand Bills	4.20.87

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 21.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	21/—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 21.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 85 1/8—1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	„ 90 1/4
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 98 15/16+3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	„ 54 7/8+7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	„ 43 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	„ 62 3/8—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 54 unchanged.

	London, Jan. 21.
Conversion Loan	£ 74 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	„ 112

BULLION.

BOMBAY, January 22.

Sovereigns ready 16/1.
Sovereigns forward 16/1/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/12/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/12/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/12/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/8.

LONDON, January 21.

Bar gold ready s. 93.
Silver ready, d. 33/11.
Silver forward, d. 33/4..

TONE OF SILVER—Firm, America sold, China bought. Price rose from absence of sellers than pressure to buy.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Ready :—25—13—0
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 25—13—6 .. 25—13—0 25—13—0
Maha 25—13—3 .. 25—13—0 25—13—0
Tejl Mandi.
Posh ..
Maha 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 22.

To-day Reuter reported a fall of 42 to 50 points in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 24 to 29 points lower. The decline was due to some long liquidation on reports of Railway strike.

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 21st instant (4-40 p.m.) as under:—

Market upset by Railway strike and political situation. Market not acting on merits. Little confidence and support being experienced which is only natural under the circumstances..

In sympathy with the sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 617 i.e. Rs. 6½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 614½. At about this level Offices were buyers and the prices recovered to Rs. 617 only to give way to Rs. 615½ on one Japanese House selling. Buying by Bull operators caused same improvement and the values advanced to Rs. 618½ the Bazar finally closing at Rs. 618 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 618 and advancing to Rs. 621, owing to Liverpool opening being higher than expected, closed steady at Rs. 620 at 5-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 592 and declined to Rs. 590 on Commission Houses selling. At about this level Offices were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 595½ and the Bazar finally closed at Rs. 595. Oomra March opened at Rs. 582/83 and gave way to Rs. 579 on Commission and Japanese Houses selling. On General buying the market improved to Rs. 584 and finally closed at Rs. 588½. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 536 and March Rs. 528.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and buyers were holding aloof. Nice Bazar was sold at about Rs. 600/605 whilst Central/Provinces Nos. 1 and 2 were offered Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 more than Oomra January Contracts respectively. About 1200 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Jan. 22.

Newyork Market, Jan. 21.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing prices since previous close
32.84	Jan.	32 42 —42	
33.15	Mar.	32.75—40	32.72 —43
33.37	May.	32.94—43	32.92 —45
32.38	Jul.		31.88 —50
28.01	Oct.	27.89—12	27.75 —26
27.53	Dec.		27.28 —25

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33.05, lowest 32.60, range 45 points. Liquidation early; Rallied on Neverleans buying and Wall St. buying.

Liverpool Market, Jan. 21.

Prev Close	Deli-very	Opening Prices at Closing Since previous Close			
19.27	Jan.			19.02	—25
19.31	Mar.	19.15—16	19.14—17	19.03	—28
18.84	Jul.			18.60	—24
16.55	Oct.	16.40—16		16.34	—21
22.28	Egyptian	Jan.		21.99	—29
21.12	„	Nov.		20.82	—30

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered long liquidation on Railway strike here in small market.

(2) Newyork sales futures on Saturday last 100,000 Bales.

(3) American cross rate 421, 5-8. March highest 19.16, lowest 18.91, range 25 points. Owing to Railway strike Liverpool market will open at 10.30 p.m. until further instructions.

(4) Afternoon sraddle buying.

Alexandra Market, Jan. 21.

Previous close 44.03, delivery, March, Opening 44.18.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

	To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. Liverpool.	Jan.	18.98—29
	Mar.	19.03—28
	May	19.02—25
	July	18.60—24

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	Nil
„ „ Imports.	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Moderate Demand—		
Spot	1915	Quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	2280	
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	32.70—20
(As known in Liverpool)	May ..	32.92—18
	July ..	31.90—18
New Orleans 10 A. M.	Mar. ..	32.82
	May, ..	32.56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Future delivery prices:— Months	To-day's price
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.08—23
April	—
May	19.04—23
June	—
July	18.63—21
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.40—15
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians May	22.40
March	22.15

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	19.05+07
February	..
March	19.10+07
April	..
May	19.08+06
June	..
July	18.64+04
August	..
September	..
October	16.42+08
November	..
December	..
January	..
Egyptians—March ..	22.25
„ May ..	22.35

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 21.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	18.98—2
February	18.98—29
March	19.03—28
April	19.02—26
May	19.02—25
June	18.98—24
July	18.60—24
August	17.95—23
September	17.00—21
October	16.34—21
November	16.01—19
December	15.91—19
January	15.82—19

Tone:—Steady.

Cotton Market will open at 10. 30 am from Tomorrow until further notice.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, Jan 21

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	21.99—29
Feb.	21.05—29
Mar.	22.10—30
April	22.1?—30
May	22.27—30
June	22.30—30
July	22 32—30
Aug.	22.10—30
Sept.	21.80—30
Oct.	21.19—30
Nov	21 82—30
Dec	20.82—30
Jan.	20.82—30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	12.80
„ „ Fully Good ..	13.20
„ „ Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	14.50
„ „ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.10
„ „ Fully Good	16.50
„ „ Fine	16.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
„ „ Fully Good	13.10
„ „ Fine	13.50

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	620
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan. ..	542
„ ..March ..	535
Fine Oomra. ..Dec. Jan. ..	600
Fine Oomra. ..March ..	585

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	570	560	545
M. G. Oomra No. 3	610	600	585
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	640	630	615
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	625	615	600
M. G. Mullia	585	575	560
M. G. Khandesh	695	585	570

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	617
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan. ..	537
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	531
Fine Oomra ..	..Dec./Jan. ..	594
Fine Oomra ..	..March ..	583

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 21.

		To-day's Prices
Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	32.72+57
	May ..	32.92+55
	July ..	31.89—49
	Oct. ..	27.75—25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ „ Continent	2,000
Futures at New York, Mar. ..	32.72—43
„ May ..	32.92—45
„ July ..	31.89—49
„ Oct. ..	27.75—25
Spot Cotton at New York ..	32.90—45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.13—25
Futures, „ „ Mar...	32.5?—61
„ „ „ May..	32.80—60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	63—
Silver Commercial Bars.	

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 21.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	42/6
AUSTRALIAN J/F Sellers ..	46
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers ..	32/3
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lb. leading Paid Sellers	44 1/8
Australian Wheat—Cargoes January Shipmeni to Staly Paid Steady ..	47/3
Tone—	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 22. 6 1/2 p, m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapseeed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8	11 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70 0 0	14 11 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 10 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	..
Colton Seeds Ready Delivery	43 0 0	5 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	..	..
Linseed, April/May ..	..	..
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 8 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 12 0	..

METALS.

London, Jan 21.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 61 2
Copper Braziers	„ 82
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29
Corrugated Sheets :—	„ 18 7/16

London, Jan. 21.

TIN BLOCK	£ 253 1/4

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	66	0	0
Brass	1/	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	0	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	0	0
Brass	2	66	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	72	8	0
Copper	1/	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/2 1 3/4	72	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	74	0	0
Copper	2/	74	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		65	0	0
Lead, Country		19	0	0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64	12	0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64	12	0
English Copper		74	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

LINSEED

London, Jan. 21.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Sellers	£ 19 5/8
Firm at full rates Buyers at fully late rates.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
„ Jan./April Done ..	£ 38 5/8
„ May/Aug. Paid ..	„ 37/6

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/3
July Sellers	24/3
July Sept Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers ..	24/3

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Anthropological Society, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, Khatau Building, Bazar Gate Street, Bori Bunder, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council "At Home", 5 p.m., Town Hall.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition at Vanita Vishram, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum, 3 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m
Jan 24 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 28m.
Jan 25 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 29m.
Jan. 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 27 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 28 (Mon) sunrise 7h. 14m., sunset 6h. 30m.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Seth Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of December 1923, was 1210. Out of this number 634 were women and 576 were children 341 being boys and 235 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 47.

PROF. PATRICK'S LECTURE.

Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver the eleventh of his series of lecutres on "Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Institute of Science (East Wing), second floor next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The subject of this lecture will be "Switzerland." Those who are interested in this lecture are invited to atend.

GOVINDAGRAJ ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Under the auspices of the Govindagraj Mandal, Dadar, the Fifth Anniversary Day of the late Marathi poet and dramatist, Ram Ganesh Gadkari, alias Govindagraj will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Dadar English School Compound, Dadar. Prof. P. V. Rane will preside.

THE BOOK OF THE REVELATION.

William B. Macgergor, preacher and missionary, recently from America, began studies in "The Book of the Revolution," in the Baptist Church, Middle-Colaba, last Wednesday. Mr. Macgregor, who has made a careful study of this wonderful Book for the last twenty years, gives a special invitation, to those who are interested in the studying of the Book of the Revelation, to the prayer meeting this (Wednesday) evening at 6-30 o'clock.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The second meeting of the All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be held at Dr D D. Sathaye's residence, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, on the 31st instant. The exact time will be notified then and there, as the meeting is to be held side by side with the Working Committee Meeting. Members are requested to notify to the undersigned their presence in the city of Bombay to the following address:—Dr. N. S. Hardiker, c/o. Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Girgaon, Bombay. There are also requested to inform him to the Hubli address whether they will attend this meeting or not.

Suggestions regarding training of volunteers throughout India are invited.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

SITUATION IN THE CROWN MILL.

The trouble amongst the mill-workers continue and the strikers yesterday once more attempted to extend the strike area but were unsuccessful owing to the timely intervention of the police. The employees of the Crown Mill, about 1200 in number came to the mill this morning but finding the doors closed apparently dispersed quietly. About 300 of them, however, proceeded in small groups to the Standard, the Birla, the Elphinstone, the David and the Carrimbhoy Mills and attempted to induce the operatives to come out. But they were prevented by the police from doing so.

THE STANARD MILL.

The employees of the Standard Mill number 2100 turned up and resumed work yesterday morning. About 160 men of the Ring department who had not gone to work on Monday wished to resume but were not allowed to do so by the management as they were believed to be bad workers. At this 300 more of the same department came out and wanted the reinstatement of the dismissed employees. The mill, however, continued working.

The strike at the Indian Woollen mill ended yesterday as all the men surrendered unconditionally.

Official and Personal

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon: Sir Norman Macleod, The Hon: Mr. A. M. K. Deblavi, Sir Jamsetjee and Lay Jeejeebhoy, The Hon: Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt, The Hon: Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Martin, Sir Pusshotamdas Thakurdas, Senhor A. P. de Fernandes, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Mr. J. Stuart Milne, Mr. E. G. Turner, Mr. J. C. Nxon, Colonel C. E. H. Wintle, Haji Mahomed Akbar Khan, Mr. J. A. Shillidy, Lt:-Colonel R. N. Hunt, Engineer Captain and Mrs. F. B. Phillipe, Major and Mrs. A. F. Hamilton, The Revd: C. D. T. Mason, Major and Mrs. J. E. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Graham, Mr, R. A. Spence, Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite, Mr. and Mrs. David Kydd, Mr. H. T. Gorric. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sherston Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr. Rahimtoola, M. Chinoy, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mc A. Steward, Mr. G. K. Devadhar and Miss Rawley Anderson.

BABY WEEK IN BOMBAY.

In the report of the first day's proceedings of the Baby Week in Bombay, which was published in our Tuesday's issue, it was inadvertently stated at the end of the report that it was the "Governor's speech," whereas it was really the speech of Her Excellency Lady Wilson. We regret the mistake.

INDIAN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE.

NEED FOR CHANGE.

SIR M. VISVESWARAIYA'S SPEECH.

H. E. GOVERNOR ON HUMAN DEFICITS.

The Seventh Indian Economic Conference was held yesterday at the Convocation Hall in the presence of a large number of delegates from all parts of India. The delegates were welcomed by Mr. K. S. Iyer, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir Leslie Wilson then delivering the inangural address.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya was then invited to take the chair by Dr. John Mathai of Madras and the former delivered his address.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL BAROMETER.

Mr. K. S. Iyer said in the course of his speech:—

Though Calcutta may dispute the right of Bombay to be ranked as the Commercial Capital of India, Bombay may with some confidence claim to be the financial barometer of the continent of India. In respect of indigenous enterprise, Bombay is easily first as it is here that we have the largest number of successful Indian Financiers, Industrial Magnates and Merchant Princes, who have established industries and opened out overseas trade and thereby proved the capacity of the Indian to excel in the world of commerce and industry. A visit to a City so circumstanced will enable the economist to explore the reasons for the successes as well as the failures of Indian commercial enterprise. My association with the Business Houses of Bombay for the past quarter of a century has impressed on me one special feature of the Business world in Western India, viz., the harmony with which business men of all communities, Europeans, Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans work together. In practically every kind of business, members of these different communities are intimately connected with one another either as partners of firms or as Directors of companies; and to put it at the lowest, their enlightened self-interest makes them work together without any friction. Those engaged in business cannot afford to quarrel; for if they do, it injuriously affects the financial interests of each one of them. They therefore agree to differ and speedily arrive at a satisfactory compromise, and every business man relies upon friends belonging not only to his own community but also to every other community. Such friendships are fostered in Bombay by ignoring the weaknesses and indisyncrasies of business associates and magnifying their merits and virtues. This is a frame of mind which helps the consolidation of business intimacies and the assimilation of the merits and virtues of associates in business.

Bombay is essentially a man-made City; and no small portion of the credit of having converted this marshy Island of Fisherman into such a busy centre of commerce and industry, is due to our industrial and commercial magnates, drawn from different communities. The study of the economic history and growth of a city so situated must prove fascinating to enthusiatic economists. There was therefore some appropriateness in the first College of Commerce and Economics having established in Bombay by the joint efforts of the University, the Merchants and Government of Bombay. The great war having unsettled some of our economic theories, it was natural to expect the Professors of our Colleges of Commerce and Economics to take an active part in the deliberations of this Conference; and they have accordingly attended every Annual Conference and exchanged views with their fellow economists from the other Provinces.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir Leslie Wilson in inaugurating the Conference said:—

The opening words of the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee have filled me with confidence and have added considerably to the pleasure which I feel in being present at this gathering. It is indeed unusual to find an occasion when Government is not asked either directly or indirectly for financial assistance, and I find myself to-day in a gathering, which I am tempted to call unique, living as we do in a world full of troubles and anxieties, where there is such a complete lack of grievances as I find here. The Chairman has also given me—perhaps inadvertently—some most useful information, and I can assure you that I shall not hesitate to borrow, if I can possibly acquire them, the services of Professor Tannan as I myself have some schemes in mind in which his invaluable services as pastmaster in the science and art of begging will be of the greatest value to me. I shall also be able to suggest to the Chairman of the Reception Committees some—in fact many—methods by which he can be relieved of that incubus of a surplus under which at the present moment he is ataggering.

In the few words which I shall say to you I should like, in the first place, to congratulate you on this annual Economic Conference, and I am glad indeed that the Seventh Conference should be held in Bombay so shortly after my arrival here. I should indeed hesitate to tread the dangerous and controversial path of discussion and argument as to the respective merits of Bombay and Calcutta as the commercial capital of India, bu teven in my short time among you I have been much struck by what you, Sir, call the cosmopolitan character of the business community of this great City, and even before I arrived here I have had ample evidence of the manner in which men of all communities carried out their industrial undertakings working whole-heartedly together for the industrial and commercial development of the City and the Presidency.

Nothing to my mind can be of greater use or advantage to the business world than that there should be so many who can be brought together to discuss the vital question of economics, more particularly economics, more particularly eio ardmrm economics as affecting India, in an atmosphere where political feelings play no part and where the greater good of the community is the sole consideration.

We are for fortunate in Bombay in the possession of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, and I am particularly fortunate to-day in hearing a very eloquent welcoming adress from Mr. Subramani Aiyar, its first Principal, whose services not only to the College, but to economic education in general have been so remarkable and to whom we look in the future for a continuance of his great assistance.

Many of our theories on economics were sadly disturbed by the war. By now we have had time to learn the economic lessons of the War and I can think of no more suitable occasion to hold the unbiassed investigation to which you, Sir, have referred than at the present time. We have seen the effect of a great War on the curtailment of productive services. We have felt the result of a complete derangement of all our pre-war financial systems and the world is called upon now to endeavour to make up a deficit of losses, human and financial, losses of a magnitude which ten years ago would not have been thought possible.

HUMAN DEFICITS.

In all our problems, great as they are, it would seem to me that the greatest danger we have to meet is that too much attention should be paid to financial deficits and too little attention to the human dificit. Let me not be misunderstood and let it not be thought that for one moment I do not advocate the strictest economy in public and privte life. That is vital at the present moment, but we cannot overestimate the danger of not doing all that lies in our power to wipe away those deficits in education, production and industrial development due entirely to the ravages of War.

Undoubtedly, a great task lies before every nation at the present time and it is only in the hard cold school of economic thought that we shall find solutions to those problems which confront us. It was a great man who once said that some talk as if some people in the world had a natural cleverness and could do things without trouble, but he had never heard of anyone who did anything worth doing without taking a great deal of trouble, and that is a great truism. You will spend your time at this Conference, tempered I hope by an adequate amount of relaxation, in discussing these great problems, problems which, even though your Conference is called The Indian Economic Conference, are just the same as those which are trying the mental strength of the economists of all countries, and in inaugurating this Conference not. as you, Sir, have suggested with an inaugural address, but with these very few remarks, I wish you well and may your deliberations result, as I feel sure they will, in practical suggestions which will be of benefit not only to this great country, but to the world in general.

After a vote of thanks was proposed by Prof. Tannan the Governor left the Hall.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA.

Sir M Visvesvaraya said:—

When I received the request of your Executive Committee to take up the duties of President of this Conference a few days ago, I was travelling in the interior. For several reasons, the shortness of notice being one of them, I hesitated to comply at first, but, when later I gave my consent in response to a more pressing message, I did so with a mental reservation that I would not inflict a lengthy address on you.

I do not intend to dwell here on the present depressed condition of industry and trade in the country which, let us all hope, is a passing phase. I propose rather to discuss some of the more permanent factors, including certain glaring defects in economic, equipment, which have retarded the progress of this country for some time past.

Many of you, particularly businessmen in Bombay, who have always taken an honourable share in public affairs will realise how difficult it is to discourse on Indian Economics in a practical spirit without coming up against controversial topics. In discharging this difficult task, however, I propose to take special care that, as far as possible, no words of mine shall have a jagged edge.

Indian Economics has been in a state of complaint ever since the subject came to be handled by men of courage, ability and independent thought. Questions germane to the subject have been discussed with great candour in the past in the writings of eminent men like Dadabhai Naoroji, Romesh Chunder Dutt, William Digby and others.

The All-India Industrial Conference, which until recently used to meet annually, also dwelt on topics of allied interest. The late Mr. Ranade wrote books, published magazines and carried on propaganda for several years. Under the auspices of that great Indian, annual industrial conferences were held in the nineties in the city of Poona. I lived in those days in Poona. In spite of its early awakening there has been no actual wealth-building in that city. While the intellectuals of Poona were investigating intricate economic problems, prominent commercial communities of Bombay, viz., the Parsis, the Bohras, the Bhatias and the Banias with their keen business instincts were engaged in building up trade and wealth for themselves and for their city. Bombay owes the wealth and prosperity it enjoys today to the enterprise and examples set by the leading men of these communities—the Tatas, the Petits, the Currimbhoys, the Mehtas, the Goculdases, the Thackerseys and many others, who have built up enduring reputations for themselves and left behind large business concerns for their successors.

We must not in this connection forget that the growth of Bombay, as a great commercial centre, is primarily due to the stable conditions built up by British rule. The present economic framework of India is a British framework, originally meant for British commercial needs, at a time when population was sparse and food cheap and the advantages of factory industries and modern systems of commerce were not sufficiently known or understood in this country.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION.

One great disadvantage under which we labour here is the unsatisfactory state of its economic statistics. Such statistics as we have are incomplete and indefinite. For example, the money value of production from agriculture by villages or districts is not known to the Provincial Governments. The correct capital and production from industries and the Indian share in them and in the country's commerce is not known. If the approximate money values were available, as is the case in smaller countries like Canada and Australia, we should have a basis upon which to judge out position from year to year, compared with other Dominions and advanced countries. As matters stand, there is no means of appraising our real economic situation. Nobody, except perhaps the professors of the Sydenham College, go into these root facts.

Such statistics as we have, however, reveal a very unsatisfactory position. With your permission I will call attention to a few typical features. The wealth of India before the War was estimated at £3,600 millions or Rs. 5,400 crores. This meant an average property or wealth amounting to Rs. 180 per head of population. The corresponding figure for Canada was a little over Rs. 4,400; that for the United Kingdom Rs. 6,000. Again, the annual income per head in India at the present reduced value of money varies from between Rs. 45 and Rs. 60. Even assuming the maximum figure of Rs. 60, it would mean an average income given of Rs. 5 per head per month. The corresponding yearly income given for Canada is Rs. 360 and for the United Kingdom Rs. 720. The trade for the whole of India comes to about Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per head. For Canada and the United Kingdom, the figures are Rs. 570 and Rs. 640 respectively. On account of the general low level of occupations and low standard of living the death-rate in India is very high, being over 30 per 1,000 while the same is less than 14 per 1,000 in the two countries named. The average expectation of life is about 24 years in India while it is about 45 in European countries. Education is extremely meagre, less than 6 per cent. of the population being literate. Every other primary test that you may apply will show the same low standing, the same low level of efficiency.

Besides this such property or wealth as there is, is unequally distributed. Industries are confined to three or four large cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Calcutta and in a small way to a few other places like Madras. I have already referred to the unprogressive character of the city of Poona, unprogressive I mean as regards material wealth. An eminent Bengali economist told me a few weeks ago that over 80 per cent. of the wealth of Calcutta was in non-Bengali hands. Vast numbers of population cling to occupations which outside competition has rendered unremunerative, but there is no agency to advise and no one to go to their help.

IGNORANCE AND POVERTY.

The monthly income I have just stated is Rs. 5 per head. This is the average, but the income of the poorest classes is of course much lower than this. The masses of the population are steeped in poverty bordering on destitution, poverty to which there is no parallel in Western countries. You will agree that a people with so low a record of literacy as 6 per cent. and so poor an income as Rs. 5 per head per month cannot be said to be equipped for the struggle for existence and yet our late Governor, Sir George Lloyd, in a speech he made in November last, before a meeting of the Associated Chambers in Bombay, read the situation in a very different light. Said Sir George: "The more closely the situation is examined, the more amazed does the student become, not at India's poverty but at her prosperity and wealth." He then went on comparing the increase in the cultivated area, in the production of wheat and rice, within the past 20 years. Sir George Lloyd was able to push, to the stage of sanction, the Sukkur Barrage project, which, it must be admitted, is a scheme of great economic importance to the country. We commend this measure; in other respects, his view is by no means the Indian view. As you know, this statement which I have quoted has been hotly disputed by Indian publicists all over the country. Sir George in making it has adopted a wrong basis for his comparisons. A progressive Government would take pride in the growth of production from industries, of volume of commerce, of science, of arts and crafts and of technical education. Our late Governor, however, referred to none of these; he chose rather to point to the increase in certain 'agricultural' products as evidences of India's prosperity. For example, he said that in 20 years the area under rice rose from 50 million acres to 80 millions and wheat from 25 to 30 million acres. If he had compared the figures for wheat with those of some of the Dominions, he would have found something startlingly instructive. For instance in Australia in the same period mentioned by him, the area under wheat rose from about 3.6 million acres to a little over 9 millions; in Canada, the increase was from under 4 million acres to nearly 23 millions. Agriculture, as we know, is the least remunerative of occupations and no country can maintain a civilized existence on agriculture alone. Then he compared India's present condition not with any average progressive country outside but with the past condition of India itself. That is the usual official way of demonstrating progress in this country. In a competitive world, it is not what we are to-day as compared with our past that matters, but how we stand with our competitors in other parts of the world. The fact that we were once doing very ill in some respects, but are now better is no proof that we are doing anything appreciable in comparison with our neighbours.

It will be seen from the facts I have adduced that the general economic position of India may be summed up in two words, ignorance and poverty. What pains every thinking Indian who is anxious about his country's future is that there is no policy in the administration and no continuous effort on the part of our public men to combat these two evils. It is the obvious duty of Government to compile and maintain correct statistics to show the progress made by the people of the country in matters relating to their development. The absence of such statistics creates the suspicion that their maintenance is inconvenient because it leads to the obvious imputation which the figures convey. There should be, in fairness to Government, no scope for criticism of this nature. I am grieved to learn that, as a measure of retrenchment, even some of the meagre statistics which were being published till recently are being discontinued and the country is being plunged into deeper darkness.

In the educational activities of the country, it is an undeniable fact that technical and commercial education has come last and come late. The training available for industrial and commercial pursuits is extremely limited. The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics was started only ten or twelve years ago. Even at this late date there does not exist, within the four corners of the Indian Empire, a single well equipped College of Technology such as we find in Europe or America.

I hope you will not mind if I give one or two instances from my own personal experience.

Some sixteen years ago, I served on a Bombay Government Committee which went into the question of the improvement of the College of Engineering, Poona, and that Committee recommended, inter alia, what arrangement should be made for instruction in the highest branches of electrical engineering. The then Government approved of the recommendations made but the degree in electrical engineering, then proposed, is not established to this day. Some of you may be aware that a Technical and Industrial Education Committee was appointed by the Bombay Government in March, 1921, of which I happened to be the Chairman. We laboured for a year under difficulties and produced a scheme. The unanimous report of the Indian members of that Committee was, as far as I know, approved by the entire press with the exception of one influential paper. But so far as the public is aware, Government have taken no action on our Report for over 20 months. The state of the finances may be a reason, but if the Government were in earnest, they might have approved of the scheme or at least one of the two schemes presented, and laid down a programme and asked the people to do what they could by their own unaided efforts, until funds could be found. But unfortunately there has been no inclination so far in that direction. In 1918 the Indian Industrial Commission, although debarred from considering questions of fiscal policy, made some recommendations calculated to give an impetus to industrial development. I could name a dozen instances in which the more important recommendations have remained a dead letter. No public official in this country deems it his duty to discuss these questions from the broad standpoint of policy or national interest. There is no visible move on the part of any one in authority to remedy many of the root defects I have enumerated.

(To be concluded.)

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA.

Who presided over the Indian Economic Conference.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held last night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when the Budget estimates were further discussed for two hours. In the beginning the attendance was good, but when the business had gone on for about 1½ hours most of the members of the Nationalist Party left the Hall. But this did not deter one or two members from drawing out their speeches to almost empty chairs. The last speaker, however, stood to his guns valiantly, until the two hours were finished, and the meeting was then adjourned.

The full report will appear in our next issue.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City Improvement held yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding, the following resolution moved by the Hon Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna was carried unanimously:—On the occasion of Mr. E. G. Turner I.C.S., proceeding on long leave the Trustees desire to police on record their high appreciation of the valuable work done by him Mr. Turner took up his duties at a most difficult period when the Trust were about to embark on schemes involving the acquisitio of large areas of land and the execution great engineering works. The amount of work done as measured by the expenditure involved during Mr. Turner's four years administration exceeded the total amount of work done during the 21st years of the Trust's existence before he took over the charge. As Head of the Administration Mr. Turner has displayed great zeal, ability and tact in the management of the difficult financial and other questions involved and has discharged his duties of the entire satisfaction of the Board and the Police.

A copy of this resolution be forwarded to Government as also to Mr. Turner.

"NOTHING TO BE FEARED OR HOPED."

'GUARDIAN" ON SWARAJ PARTY.

LONDON, January 22.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leade says that the news from India does not suggest that much is to be feared or hoped from the Swaraj Party. The manner in which it is proposed to constitute a Round table conference demanded by the Swaraj meeting at Lucknow will inspire little confidence in anyone outside the fold of the Indian National Congress. Even if the British Government reject the demands it seems doubtful whether the Swarajists will do anything desperate. The policy of mere opposition to the existing regime is dry unprofitable and worthless as a bond of union between the Hindus and the Moslems is deleterious to the national efficiency and the worst possible substitute for true political education. The constructive activities of the Congress cannot be seen without the help of a microscope. The "Guardian" doubts whether Indian politicians are wise to ignore the fact that India cannot hope to defend the frontier unaided or secure herself against danger from the disruptive elements within the borders until she has learnt how to officer and control the Indian Army and solve the problem of Hindu-Moslem unity. Evidently, the first lesson can be very readily and cheaply learnt through co-operation with the existing regime. How far the Swaraj Party is from having learnt second can be judged from the monstrou Hindu-Moslem pact in Bengal.—Reuter.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

DURBAN INDIANS' PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Durban.—A mass meeting at Durban of Indians protested against the Class Areas Bill and passed resolutions strongly protesting against the bill, agreeing to the formation of the Natal Indian League to look after the legitimate interests of Indians without distinction of class and appointing a deputation to proceed to Cape Town or Pretoria to interview ministers and others in connection with the bill and other legislaive enactments differentially and inimically affecting Indians in South Africa.—Reuter.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

YUSUF KEMAL'S POSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Yusuf Kemal informed Reuter that he was not delegated with the conduct of Mosul negotiations. He did not doubt the Turkish Government would soon appoint a special commissioner for this purpose. He was very much gratified with his cordial reception by Lord Curzon. Early ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne would have a very good effect on Anglo-Turkish relations. He hoped the British Government would agree to Constantinople as the venue of Mosul negotiations, as it was more convenient than London.—Reuter.

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education will leave Bombay for a short tour on Monday, January 28. He will visit Jalgaon on the 29th, Amalner on the 30th Dhulia on the 31st and Nasik on February 1st returning to Bombay on February 3rd.

SPORTING NEWS

LUCKNOW RACES.

SPRING MEETING,—1ST DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

THE MARIAON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Raja Sripalsingh and Kour Kajendrasingh's SARFARAZ, 10-4, Harrison 1
Capt Plunkett and Major Bowhay's HOMESPUN, 8-4, M Hoyt 2
Sirdar S Chachhi's COME ON, 7-10, Balfour 3
Mr Kashi Charan's AMPHYTRYON, 8-0, Ritchie 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 5; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 8.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Fawcett's WINKLE, 7-0, C Hoyt 1
Mr Marchand's SIGNALLER, 7-12, Balfour 2
Mr Sulleiman's WILSON, 8-12, Buckley ... 3
Mr Bashirali's SECOND STRING, 8-8, Ritchie 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 30-8; Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 8.

THE PUNCHESTOWN CHASE.—Distance about 2 miles.
Major H Lucas' ATHENIAN, 12-0, Capt Newill 1
Mr Graham's PRIM, 12-0, Mr Weber 2
Mr Weber's TUGBOAT, 10-2, Callanan 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8.

THE PATIALA CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Brendon's STORTHING, 8-1, Edwards ... 1
Mr Coningham's HUNGARY, 8-10, Dobie ... 2
Mr B N Bhargava's LACE, 9-9, Purtoosingh 3
Mrs W Wilson's STILL BETTER, 8-9, Flynn 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 104-8; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 7 and Rs. 10-8.

INTERCESSION AND APPRECIATION.

A PARSI FUNCTION.

A meeting of the Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mahatma Gandhi will take place at the Cawasji Jehanjir Hall on Friday the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) for Intercession and Appreciation, when Messrs. H. P. Mody, S. K. Bomanji, Byramji Jeejibhoy and others will speak and Mrs. Jaiji Petit will preside.

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27th January DADAR.
ANTONIO DE SILVA SCHOOL, DADAR.
SAVE THE BABY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1924.
(83rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

A NEW HOPE.

At last the decision has been taken. Mr. Baldwin's Government has been ejected. After Mr. Asquith's speech, in which he expressed his intention of supporting the Labour amendment to the Address and asked his followers to follow suit, the issue was never in doubt. In fact, as Sir John Simon said, the proceedings in the Commons were not the execution of Mr. Baldwin's Government, but an inquest. That Government dug its own grave when, in an ill-starred moment for itself, it took the fatal decision of appealing to the country on the issue of Protection. Its death was pronounced when the electorate turned the huge Conservative majority over the combined strength of Labour and Liberal parties into a joint Labour-Liberal majority. Now the new Parliament has performed the obsequies. And the rites have been performed not only without a tear being shed but with a general sigh of relief. For, though the Conservative Party was returned to Parliament as numerically the strongest of the three parties, Mr. Asquith was not wrong when he declared that while there might be many theories why members had been sent to Parliament by the electors in such strange proportions, one theory which would not hold water was that they were elected to maintain the Conservative Government in power. The verdict of the people against that Government was as unmistakable as its record has been inglorious. Mr. Baldwin sought to offer some sort of defence of his Government against the electors' verdict by detailing the items on the credit side, but he discreetly kept silent about the debit side,—the mere mention of Mosul, Singapore, Russia, Egypt and India is sufficiently eloquent of this side of the balance-sheet—and he condemned his Government out of his own mouth when he virtually confessed that he was leaving to his successor the legacy of settling the two outstanding questions of foreign and domestic policies—the Reparations and Unemployment. Commander Kenworthy did not exaggerate when he declared that the Conservatives in five years had disgraced the British name in Ireland, in India and Russia.

However, the blunders and the failures of the Conservative Government are now things of the past. Their effects are there, indeed, and it will be the task of the Labour Government not only to undo them but also, beginning as they do with a clean state, to fulfil the expectations which have naturally been roused by the spectacle of a Socialist Government being for the first time placed in the seats of the mighty. The phenomenon of a Socialist Government being in power is, of course, not a new one in Europe, but the fact that such a beginning should be made in England only now and, under the most discouraging circumstances imaginable, is not only an index to the temper of John Bull but is also a measure of the exceedingly difficult task which Mr. Macdonald's Government has to accomplish. Being the numerically preponderant party in Opposition, the Labour Party has naturally succeeded the Conservative Party in office, but it can hardly be said to be in power, in the sense of commanding an absolute independent working majority of its own. The paradox of the present parliamentary situation is that while the Liberal Party cannot come into office, it is virtually in power; for it is on its sufferance that the Labour Party can hope to carry out any part of its programme. That Mr. Asquith is fully conscious of his power was made clear in his speech when he said that the Labour Party, if it succeeded Mr. Baldwin's Government in office, would be limited by Parliamentary conditions which the election had created and that it would not have a free letter of license. It is true that the Liberals, with an eye to the next election, dare not oppose many of the proposals that a Labour Government would make to solve the unemployment and other domestic problems at home and to bring about a European settlement by the recognition of Russia, and by a final adjustment of the Reparation claims. But the danger to the Labour Government is not that Mr. Asquith may use his power to turn it out, but that he may so use it as to make it sacrifice many of its principles and curtail much of its programme. For, with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald installed in Downing Street it is not Labour in Britain alone which is on trial but the whole movement comprehensively though not altogether accurately described as the Socialist movement throughout the world, which is on trial. If the British Labour Party, under the guidance of Mr. Macdonald, is to justify its name, it must not make the securing and retention of the support of the Liberals its chief concern, but utilise the opportunity that has been offered to it, to do the service to humanity that its principles and aims dictate. It has everything to gain and nothing to lose, if it is defeated in Parliament on some vital issue involving any of these principles or aims. The elections are soon to take place in France and Belgium and the failure of the Labour Government to remain true to its ideals in practice will not only prejudice the chances of the Socialist parties in these countries but will also have tremendous reaction in paralysing Labour activities all the world over.

For the time being the spectacle of a Labour Government in charge of the British Empire has created a new hope in the people composing it as well as those outside it. Will this hope be realised? It will be realised if the Labour Party strikes the imagination not only of the chancellories of the great Powers but also of the peoples of the world by a new way of approach to old familiar problems. It is not merely its capacity to govern but its methods of governing which will be tested. Whether in reference to the Reparations question, to Russia, to India or to Egypt, the Labour Government has to show to the world that with new men in charge of the British Empire there is a new scheme of human values and a new time. The next few days will prove whether Mr. Macdonald's Government has something distinctive to contribute that will not only strengthen the socialist movement all the world over but also restore the belief of a growingly cynical world, in the possibility of a Macdonald succeeding where a Wilson failed.

INDIA'S MARITIME PAST.

The Indian Marine Committee, one of the many Committees which are touring in India during this cold season, is one whose activities are likely to receive least attention as those responsible for publicity in India do not seem to favour the aims and objects of this Committee. The Government themselves were obliged to accept them and constitute the Committee on account of, what appeared to be, the unanimous sentiments of the Legislative Assembly as early as January 1922. On the other hand, laymen in India, removed from the larger activities of trade which involve the transfer of material from port to port, are likely to under-estimate the far-reaching effects of the several questions under investigation. We shall, therefore, endeavour to place before our readers some of the more important aspects of this question leading up to the establishment of this Committee and also review the evidence which has so far appeared. We are convinced that in maintaining Swaraj after it has been won, a powerful mercantile marine flying the Indian flag and under Indian direction will be one of the most important factors. It is easy to depreciate any estimate of the present by a reference to the past, but the important part which tradition generally plays in the well-being of any community cannot be ignored. We have, therefore, every sympathy with those, who dwell with pride on the picture of India of remote antiquity as well as of more recent historical times when her ships laden with valuable products of her rich handicrafts sailed to various countries in the west, the south and the east, manned by her own sons and returned with the riches secured in exchange on extremely favourable terms. It has been well established now that during the period referred to, there was, taking into account the economic development of the age, considerable traffic. It has also been recorded that the ships moving out of India helped to spread the reputation of this country not only for riches but for culture and civilisation, as being second to none, for about fifteen centuries. Historians of Europe themselves record the irrefutable fact that the incentive to Columbus to seek new routes was to reach India with her fabulous wealth and that the discovery of America and the designation which has still survived for the islands in the Atlantic, were only incidental results of the irresistible attraction which India exercised over the comparatively barbaric Europe, one of the less advanced and less favoured regions of the world. In navigation and ship-building, as far as the trade developed at that time permitted, India undoubtedly held a place of honour. In India the development of most arts reached its highest point and her economic prosperity was unquestioned. The finest products of handicrafts were sent out from her ports and in her turn India drew gold and treasures from other countries of the world. The drain of gold to India in payment for "luxuries" which she supplied has been recorded in the monetary history of Europe in very early times.

The decline of Indian shipping since those times has been simultaneous with the general downward trend of economic life. The depredations on India from across the Frontiers in the North, which were many in number, never exhausted the country, because what was taken away was the finished fruit of prosperity in the form of treasure and gold. There was no interference with the productive energy of India, with the means of production, with the arts and crafts or transport equipment for trade purposes by water both inland and on the sea. It is significant that the most effective blows to India's economic prosperity were dealt during the period when British rule was growing and was being consolidated, because Britain was not content to take away finished products or treasure from India, but the British pioneers actively interfered with the means of production, whenever it did not suit their requirements and very soon they killed Indian shipping by one measure after another as effectively as if they had deliberately intended it. It would be beside our purpose to enter into the detailed history of the various measures of exclusion, discriminating and general intolerance which gradually reduced Indian shipping to a secondary place and then killed it outright. The only element, which has been saved from the general destruction of one of the most important factors of India's national prosperity, is that which was useful to the English, viz., a fearless and hardy class of men whose labour on the sea could be purchased cheap and who in normal times man in their thousands the sea-craft owned and directed by foreigners. Those who were carrying through this policy, which has succeeded in the infliction of an injury of immense magnitude on India, were doing no wrong from the standpoint of the interest of their own country and were advancing consciously and deliberately the national British policy as it was then understood. What was known as "native craft" survived the onslaught even as late as 1854-55. It appears from official figures that the total number of ships which entered the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in that year was:

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage
BOMBAY		
Square Rigged	285	181,159
Native Craft	4899	185,700
CALCUTTA		
Square Rigged	1225	481,881
Native Craft	447	445,000
MADRAS:		
Square Rigged	1749	339,212
Native Craft	3677	171,421

These figures do not take any account of the considerable traffic which existed between minor ports which had not still lost their importance. In Bombay Presidency alone the following ports of importance in alphabetical order are mentioned:—Alibaugh, Bassein, Broach, Bulsar, Caringah, Dholarah, Gogo, Ghurbunds, Jumbosur, Kurrachee, Mahonu, Oolpar, Omergun, Panwell, Rajpooree, Rutnaghur, Soovendrug, Surat, Tarrapore, Trombay, Unjumwell, Vingorla, Viziadroog, Waghra, and Warree. In this way even as late as the middle of last century Indian-owned and Indian-manned ships carried almost the entire trade by inland water routes and about forty-gve per cent. of the total sea trade. How is it that while foreign shipping steadily expanded since that time, the share of Indian shipping went down? About the total number of tonnage of Indian crafts plying in the Indian waters at the present day official information does not exist, but the only estimate which is available and which might for the sake of argument be accepted is that ships registered in India, "including those that are under foreign management", carry ten per cent. of the coasting trade and two per cent. of the ocean trade. Judged from any standpoint, these figures tell the story of a ghastly deterioration, in the causes of which an inquiry ought to have been held long ago. It speaks volumes for the indifference of the Government towards such topics of national importance and for the backwardness of public life in India that this matter has not been subjected to close examination but has been dismissed in the past with the usual shibboleth of the absence of sea-faring habits amongst Indians and the inefficiency of Indian management as applied to shipping. We shall examine these allegations hereafter but we must draw public attention to the absolutely superficial attitude resulting from a cruel policy of *laissez faire* on the part of those who claim to have hitherto advanced India towards the path of prosperity.

Notes of the Day.

The Gandhi Era.

An Andhra admirer of Mahatma Gandhi by name of Vinjamoory Bhavanachayalu of Guntur, has devised a novel calendar. He has made the 18th March 1922, the first day of the incarceration of the Mahatma Gandhi, the starting point of a new Era which he designates as the "Gandhi Shakam" or Gandhi Era. The years of this Era, therefore, will begin on 18th March and end on 17th March. As the current names of the months will not obviously suit the purposes of the new Era, the following names instead are given to the twelve months of the Gandhi year in succession:—Swarajya, Shanti ("Peace"), Bhakti ("Devotion"), Charaka ("The Charka"), Ahimsa ("Non-violence"), Sarvasama ("Equality"), Prema ("Love"), Bhutadaya ("Compassion to living beings"), Tripti ("Contentedness"), Satyagraha, Swarthatyaga ("Renunciation"), Tatwamasi ("Thou art the Spirit"). According to this Calendar, to-day, the 23rd of January 1924 of the Christian Era, will be the 6th day of the Swarthatyaga month of second year of the Gandhi Era. The author of the Calendar hopes that his countrymen will adopt the Gandhi Era as common era for the whole of India, as the existing eras are not universally observed in the country.

Public Accounts of India.

The Government resolution reviewing the report of the Public Accounts Committee enunciates no new principles of proper and adequate scrutiny of the public accounts. There are a number of factors explaining why the financial administration of India is not that model of economy and efficiency which every well-wisher of the system would desire it to be. In the first place the functions of the audit officers do not seem to have been adequately thought out and laid down in the best interests of the country. In one of their reforms despatches the Government of India have, indeed, attempted an expression of their views as regards the real function of audit of public accounts in a democratic country. But in the actual administration, and even as revealed by the present resolution, there is yet no room for such sane principles to be given effect to. The Auditor-General of the country's accounts ought to be an independent officer, above all bribe of official promotion; the principal auditor of the Government of India, however, still continues to be an ordinary departmental officer, hankering like his fellows for official promotion to yet higher posts. He cannot afford, by the very nature of the case, to be inconveniently independent and unpleasantly critical, and hence the spectacle of the accounts of India showing a chronic muddle, which a lay man must despair of disentangling. Then, again, the audit by an independent officer will not, properly speaking, consist in a merely mathematical tally of vouchers with account books, or in seeing to their numerical accuracy. The proper consideration of adequate authority for every item of expenditure is not merely a legitimate but an indispensable function of public audit; which, if it were duly attended to, would not leave the excuse Government now have of complaining about excess of expenditure over and above the original estimate. Public expenditure in India seems to have fallen into bad ways, when we find the spectacle of a regular excess of actual over estimate. The tame manner in which the Assembly has hitherto voted extraordinary or supplementary estimates is subversive of the first principles of sound financial administration, and while it lasts we cannot expect that further reform in which the Auditor will not only demand a proper authority for every item of expenditure, but would indicate in his report where and how the authorised and incurred expenditure has benefited the country and how the benefit could be increased.

The Bhavnagar State Conference.

The Conference of the Bhavnagar State subjects which has just concluded its first session deserves more than a passing notice for several reasons. It is the first attempt of its kind in Kathiawar seeking as it does to bring together people from different parts of the State for discussion of common grievances and the evolution of a common policy. The address delivered by the president, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, at this session was a moderate and reasoned plea for devising measures calculated to secure the constitutional and economic progress of the State. It was clear from Sir Prabhashanker Pattani's attitude at the recent meeting of the Popular Assembly that he is impervious to the demand for any further constitutional advance through making the Assembly elective or giving it the power to move resolutions and vote on the Budget. In fact, he has invented an entirely novel theory of the limitations of an administrative council which Mr. Trivedi aptly characterised as a lame excuse. More, it is precisely at such periods that representative institutions should be built up so that the young Maharajah may grow up in healthy democratic traditions. But Sir Prabhashanker seems to imagine that any such demand implies a want of confidence in the honesty and efficiency of the present administration. Quite the contrary. It is the perpetual denial of popular rights that makes the people doubt the good-will of their rulers, not a timely and wise concession. In this respect, Bhavnagar which according to Sir Prabhashanker's boast only a year ago was abreast of all other Kathiawar States has been totally eclipsed by Rajkot.

A Fundamental Contradiction.

Another point touched upon by Mr. Trivedi was equally important. In spite of the fact that we are living in the twenticth century there is a tendency on the part of the rulers of some States to treat the State revenue as though it were their private property instead of being, as it is, public income. It is a survival of mediaeval notions which identified the King's property with the national revenue. This system has continued till to-day partly because the State subjects were, except for land revenue, lightly treated and partly because the rulers promoted the people's welfare even through their private expenditure. But it is not enough in these days to rely on the accident of a good ruler but to ensure by a good system that even a bad one will have as few opportunities of mischief as possible while the good ruler will in no way be handicapped. When there is a fixed "civil list" for His Majesty the King of England, there is no reason why the Indian States should not have an analogous system demarcating the items of personal and public expenditure and setting apart a liberal sum for the support of the dignity of the ruler. The President dealt with, and the Conference discussed, several other subjects which cannot be set forth in their entirety here, such as the question of the recruitment for State services, compulsory primary education and the like. We are sorry to strike a discordant note, but we cannot help condemning the attitude of the majority of the Conference—or it may be, a strong and bigoted minority—in regard to the so-called "depressed classes." Surely people who clamour for increased rights and greater liberties should be the last to deny the same to their less fortunate brethren. Yet that is exactly what the Conference at Bhavnagar has done. Not until we sweep away this fundamental contradiction between the demand of political freedom and the upholding of social tyranny can we be prepared for Swaraj.

"Egregious"!

The memorial presented to the Lee Commission by the Indian Officers Association, Madras, appears so entirely "egregious" to the "Times of India" that it is struck practically commentless. It is true that it devotes one leading column to the document, but beyond telling the world that it is an "egregious" one and calculated to prove to be "one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the opponents of Indianisation"—to wit, the European Civilians—our contemporary is unable to adduce one single argument to controvert the claims of the memorialists. For the Indian officers to tell their European colleagues, "We know as much as you and in addition something which you can never expect to know, we being children of the same soil as the masses of India," may be a piece of sheer impertinence from the point of view of the "Subjantawallas," but the claim is none the less true. The "Times of India" has quoted references from the Memorial to the work of European officers in the Agricultural and Forest departments. While it is frankly conceded that these officers have done something to advance agriculture as well as sylviculture, it is questionable whether their total "achievements" are worth the time and expense wasted on them all these years. Take the magnificent forests with which the North Kanara District is blessed. What is the sum total of the benefits which the people of the district or even of the Presidency have received as a result of the operations of the Forest Department there? *Nil* in the case of the former and some additional income to the provincial exchequer in the case of the latter. Instead of the people of Kanara reaping some benefit from the forests, the latter are actually proving almost a curse to them inasmuch as the Department in its zeal to improve the forests has been continuously encroaching on agricultural and even residential land, so much so that the once prosperous and contented peasantry has been driven seawards and reduced to a condition of wage-labourers. It may be that the quality of some of the timbers has materially improved and it fetches better prices in the timber markets of the world, but do the people of the district in any manner participate in the prosperity of these forest? They have, instead, grown poorer. This is so, because the departmental machine has been quite soulless. It seems to set a higher value on dead timber than on human lives and souls.

German Press and German Parliament.

In spite of the efforts of the French military authorities in the occupied area to influence the German Press, and to connive at the intrigues of the Separatists in the Ruhr and in Bavaria, the German newspapers have remained steadily loyal to the ideal of national unity, however great the temptation, especially in South Germany, to support the cause of the local particularists, who always insinuate that the present plight of Germany is largely due to the obstinate attitude of the Prussian bureaucracy at Berlin, which refuses to come to an understanding with France. The Union of German Newspapers at a recent reception they gave to the members of the Reichstag showed how false such insinuations were, by the speeches which representatives of important German newspapers made on the occasion. In thanking the Press, the ex-Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann, made a remarkably effective reply which was loudly applauded and has been given great prominence in the German Press. He declared that half a decade had gone by since the world war was over, the war at the conclusion of which one expected an era of European peace. "But is there peace in Germany"? he asked. "Can there be peace in Germany so long as German territory remains occupied and on grounds which are in contradiction to the terms of the Versailles Treaty? We have suffered misery and want like any other vanquished people, but we shall never allow ourselves to suffer a *moral* downfall. All efforts to break through our unity as a nation, must, therefore, be repelled. For that we must depend upon the intellectual weapon we possess in our Press which guides our public opinion."

MACDONALD AS PREMIER.

BALDWIN'S RESIGNATION.

SEQUEL TO DEFEAT ON ADDRESS TO THE KING.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE COMMONS.

EFFECT ON INDIAN GOVT.

The expected has happened at last. The Labour Party, for the first time in the Parliamentary history of Great Britain, finds itself in power, following on the Conservative debacle on the Protectionist issue. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has accepted the Premiership on the resignation of Mr. Baldwin. From a Party point of view, the position of the Labour leader is not at all an enviable one, and the only condition of the continuance of a Labour Government at present is that it must undertake such measures as will commend themselves to the Asquithian Liberals, by whose support it has come into power. Thus an interesting position has been created. Mr. Macdonald seems to realise the difficulty of his position, but he hopes that it will be possible once more to restore the lost authority of the House of Commons by making it impossible for one or two men "to rule the legislature of the country with absolute authority" merely because of party force, and "a situation" according to him, "that restores liberty of decision to the House of Commons as a whole ought to be welcomed rather than regretted."

What effect the advent of a Labour Government will have on Indian administration remains to be seen. Wildest anticipations are entertained in some quarters about the possible benefits to India; but having regard to the known views of Mr. Macdonald and the peculiar situation in which the Labour Government finds itself to-day, the prospect of any far-reaching changes in the relations between Briton and India is poor indeed.

LONDON, January 22nd

Mr. Macdonald has accepted the Premiership.

MR. BALDWIN RESIGNS.

Mr. Baldwin has Resigned—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Government has been defeated by 328 votes to 256.—Reuter.

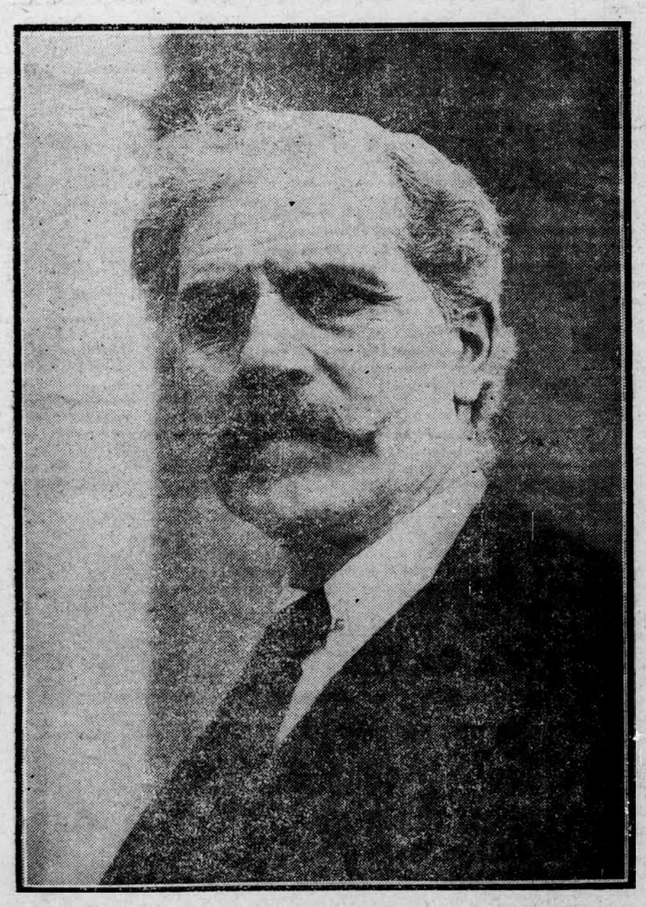
LONDON, Jan. 21.

Cries of "speech" at question time, when ardent members pressed their supplementary interrogations, marked the impatience of the House to reach the final stages of the debate, which was resumed this afternoon by Sir John Simon. He described the proceedings as not the execution of Government but an inquest. Referring to the Labour Party, Sir John Simon was exhorted by the Ministerialists to call them a Socialist Party. He did so amid loud back bench Labour cheers. He said he would continue to support the Liberal measures and to oppose unliberal measures proposed by Labour. He declared the verdict of the election showed the country as firmly opposed to Socialism as Protection, but paramount question of unemployment and she proceeded to attck Government for failing to deal with it.

Col. Amery dealt with Government's special programme of naval construction with a view to relieving unemployment in shipbuilding centres. They proposed to lay down immediately eight light cruisers of ten thousand tons armed with eight inch guns. Three of these would be built in Royal Dockyards and the remainder submitted for tender. In addition to this special unemployment programme this year's programme would include three submarines and one submarine depot ship, destroyer depot ship, two gun boats for special service in the Persian Gulf and one aircraft carried and one Minelayer. All of these were urgently needed.

Col. Amery said the programme would employ 32,000 men and involve a special addition of five millions sterling to the

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.



Who has accepted the Premiership of Great Britain.

vast majority of people favoured the new spirit in Government.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said Sir John Simon's speech reminded him of a dog who "to gain his private ends went and bit a man" (loud laughter). Nobody would be in the Socialist camp sooner than Sir John Simon when that camp became popular (Ministerial cheers). Mr. Chamberlain predicted Mr. Asquith would be the last Liberal Premier and that at the next election the country would vote either for Labour or Conservative.

Margaret Bondfield in the maiden speech said the arguments of Sir John Simon and Mr. Chamberlain had little to do with the Navy Estimates. He was confident that the present Opposition was not indifferent to the needs of naval security and would give the proposals prompt and sympathetic consideration when Parliament reassembled.

BALDWIN GOVT.'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Mr. Baldwin, who was loudly cheered when he rose, termed Mr. Asquith an obstetric physician about to bring a child into the world saying "if this child is not such as I fancy when it is born I shall smother it" (Ministerial laughter and cheers). He declared the Liberal Party only got its numbers at the last election by

(Continued on next page.)

RAILWAY HOLD-UP.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

UNIONS MAKE COMMON CAUSE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Early morning reports from all over the country confirm the locomotive engineers claim that the members are striking solidly. A few cases are also reported of men of the National Union sympathetically striking. Thus members of both the Unions have made common cause in Warrington while a number of men of the National Union at Crewe are acting as strike pickets. The most optimistic strike timetable is that of the London Midland and Scottish Railway which has promised sixty per cent. of the normal service but the extent of the National Union men's defection on which everything depends, cannot be determined until later in the day.

"TRAITOR."

An uncomfortable feeling prevails that powerful subconscious reasons are behind the strike which has arisen out of inter-Union enmity. Cries of "traitor" greeted Mr. Bromley's references to Mr. Thomas last night. Mr. Bromley revealed that he informally conversed with the Railway Managers on Wednesday when they seemed conciliatory but changed their tone on Thursday after Mr. Thomas had been to see them. Newspapers are unusually unsympathetic to Mr. Bromley whom they accuse of rejecting the proposals against the advice of the Council of the Trade Union Congress. The Railway companies state that they demanded reductions aggregating to four million sterling whereas the Wages Board sanctioned only half a million. The Locomotive Engineers, however, claim that a disproportionate amount thereof has been placed on their shoulders and particularly complain about the mileage award under which express drivers receive day's pay for 150 miles plus an hour's pay for each additional fifteen miles compared with the basis of 120 miles under the old agreement.—Reuter.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Reports from various parts of the country show that the railway stoppage is only partial and that a substantial service is being maintained. Boat trains are running as usual from Victoria and Waterloo.

Mr. Bramley this morning stated the responses to the strike had exceeded expectations, and that the position would strengthen during the next two or three days. He claimed that the National Union of Railwaymen drivers were, in a great many cases, already with the strikers. Contrary to this statement it was stated at the offices of the railway managers that a vast majority of the N. U. R. drivers and firemen were loyal to the Union. A few men here and there struck in sympathy with Mr. Bromley's Union, but most N. U. R. men reported for work this morning and more are expected this evening.—Reuter.

75,000 MEN ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The chief feature of the railway strike continues to be a conflict of leaders of the N. U. R. and the Locomotive Engineers Society. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cramp this morning issued a statement in which they declare that the position is even better than yesterday. They dwell on the loyalty of the members of the N. U. R. despite the offer of the Society to take the N. U. R. men into membership immediately with full benefit and state that the N. U. R. has refused to accept into membership the members of the Society. "It seems a pity that the public should be embroiled in a question of the union jealousy over the membership."

Mr. Bromley in a statement claims that the strikers' position is strengthening every hour and estimates that at least 75,000 men are striking including thousands of N. U. R. locomotive engineers.

Mr. Robert William, Secretary to the National Transport Workers' Federation has issued a statement denying the report that the Federation has telegraphed wishing the Locomotive Engineers a success.—Reuter.

4,000 COLLIERY WORKERS IDLE IN WALES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Railway strike rendered idle 4,000 colliery workers in South Wales yesterday. It is expected that 40,000 will be shortly idle unless means can be found to return empty wagons from ports to pits and maintain clearances. Stoppages have already occurred of certain steel and tinplate works and three coalpits in Leigh.—Reuter.

MODIFIED SERVICES MAINTAINED.

Although the railway time tables have been dislocated by the strike arrangements made in anticipation of stoppage enabled the railway companies to improvise and maintain modiffied services during the day sufficient to meet the essential needs of the public. The long distance traffic was naturallyhampered but regular services of the suburban trains were running.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Political Secretary of the National Union of railwaymen states that except in very rare instances members of his Union have remained loyal to their leaders who had accepted the wages award which the Society of Locomotive Engineers and firemen rejected. The continental boat trains ran as usual.

SITUATION ON RAILWAY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

While Paddington is congested with dere-

(Continued on page 8.)

NICOLAI LENIN.

DEATH REPORTED.

NATION BUILDER AND LEADER.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

M. Nicolai Lenin is dead.—Reuter.

COMRADE LENIN.

TRIBUTE O. RUSSIANS.

The most maligned, the most misrepresented and, paradoxical as it may seem, "one of the three greatest living men of the world"—in the estimation of Bishop Holmes of New York—M. Nicolai Lenin is once more reported to be dead by Reuter. Nowhere did M. Lenin meet with such systematic and determined opposition, both personal and impersonal, as in England from the English syndicated Press, which is not a little responsible for calumniating the most powerful man in Russia and misrepresenting his teachings branding them as a negation of human affinity and social connexions which give rise to family affections and social ties. How unjust and cruel was such an estimate can be judged from the following appreciation contributed by the famous Maxim Gorkey in the columns of the "New York Herald": "Lenin is human to a higher degree than any of my contemporaries and although his thoughts is naturally occupied above all else with political considerations, that the romanticist must call" narrowly practical" I am convinced that this thought filled with battle wonders in its rare moments of repose, for further into the glorious future and sees far more than I can imagine.

"The fundamental purpose of Lenin's whole life is the good of humanity, and he must inevitably perceive in the distant perspective of time the end of that mighty process of development whose beginning his own will serves, so ascetically and bravely. He is an idealist, if by this is meant the gathering up of all the forces of a man's nature into one idea—the general good. His personal life is such that in an age of predominantly religious moods Lenin would have been considered a saint.

I know that this will make the bourgeoisie furious, that many comrades will smile and that Lenin himself will laugh. Saint, paradoxical and ludicrous word to apply to a man for whom "there is nothing holy." As the former revolutionary, the antique "I am of God." Chaikovsky said of him (Lenin) a saint! This man who is considered by the well-educated and cultured leader of the British Conservatives (Sic) Lord (sic) Churchill to be "the cruellest and most repulsive of man!"

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

The most hated and one of the most loved of men Nicolai Lenin was born in Sumbursk in the Volga region in 1870. His parents were both peasants; and Lenin began to take deep interest from his early childhood in matters relating to the poor peasants of Russia. It was an incident in the early days of his life, recalling a similar incident in the life of Rienzi of Russia, the last of the Roman Tribunes which changed the course of Lenin's life. Lenin's brother to whom Lenin was most affectionately attached was executed in 1887, when Lenin was only 17, by order of the Tsar, Alexander II. From that time Lenin violently began to pounder over the Russian system of administration and the best way of improving it. To his grievous amazement when he left his native town he found that because he was the brother of an "executed Terrorist" he could not find admittance in the Kazan University. In spite of this, after a lapse of four years he succeeded in taking a degree in law. The legal career, however failed to attract Lenin who feared for revolutionary activities and whose predilections lay in that direction.

IN EXILE.

Soon after he formed "the Union of the struggle for the emancipation of Labour" with the working men in Petrograd. He was entrusted by this organisation with the conduct of the first working class striken and wrote leaflets in which he formulated the economic demands of the Petrograd workers. Lenin, in these days, gave himself up passionately to the work which concerned the well-being of the proletarians. His first pamphlet "on Fines"—a popular exposition on Maxim—was prescribed by the Tsar Government. He met with tremendous opposition at the hands of the Populists—the Moderates of Russia. The result was that he was confined to prison and subsequently exiled to Siberia. Comrade Lenin in exile was a very active writer and was spreading broadcast the new teaching he had assimilated. His scientific work entitled "The Development of Capitalism in Russia" exhorted universal praise even from unexpected quarters. Lenin, after the exile period, busied himself with the publication of the "Iskra" (Spark) wherein he developed "the entire proximate programme of the Labour movement and the Russian Revolution. It was with the aid of this paper that Lenin was carrying on his organisation activity among the working men of the country on a prodigious scale. As "Iskre" passed into the hands of his opponents he established the first Bolshevik paper "Vpriod" (Forward) the publishing charges of which were paid out of the pennies collected from the working men. Step by step Lenin succeeded in collecting members for a secret organisation and in 1903 the third Congress of the party took place. It was, however, in 1905 that the first Congress of the Bolsheviks was held, 'the first historical meeting which laid the foundations of the present Communist party! During the days of the revolution of 1905 Lenin began to perceive and also preach that the Soviets were not a fortuitous organisation which had sprung up the day, before yesterday and would vanish the day after to-morrow but it was an organisation which was opening a new page in the history of the international proletariat, in the history of the entire human race. During the war days he came to Switzerland and with his wonderful powers of organisation he formulated on revolutionary lines the Swiss Social Democratic Party. The Swiss Government could not for long tolerate his activities and at last expelled him as an undesirable alien. After having been arrested by the Austrian Government and spending two weeks in a Galician arrest house, Lenin returned to Russia in 1917.

FREEDOM FOR RUSSIA.

One morning in March 1917 the whole world heard with startling suddenness that Russia was in Revolution, that the Tsar had abdicated and that democracy had risen out of the ashes of an ancient and mighty imperialism. Taking advantage of the awakened spirit of the people and after fiery and many fruitless appeals to his followers Lenin succeeded in establishing the Soviet Government in November 1917. After the completion of the Bolshevik revolution Lenin set himself upon the task of the policy of nationalisation which he had drawn up when in exile. He was then instrumental in the establishment of the Third International. Lenin is now working as the Premier of the Socialist Federal Soviet Republic of Russia.

From "blood-thidsty fiend" to the "saintliest of human beings" writers have differed in the expression of views about Lenin and his work. Whatever critics may have to say about the method of his work. There is a concensus of opinion that he was one of the most powerful men of Russia whose organising abilities and skilful handling of illiterate working men compel admiration for him. A man of iron will, he knew as no-one claimed to know the mind of the Russian peoples, their aspirations and their genius. Actuated by the noblest of motives of uplifting the status of his fellow-countrymen he assiduously set on the task of building a nation as great as any other nation of the world. In Lenin has passed away the man who was the centre of the greatest revolution of the history of the world, foremost leader in the reorganisation and rebuilding of the life of a nation comprising over a hundred million human beings, beset on all sides by open enemies and false friends, attempting to build up a life for a nation as the children of Israel centuries ago atempted to make bricks without straw. Lenin understood how bewildering was the task of kindling hope and enthusiasm among a starving, disease—sriken people a large number of whom had not the remotest idea of decent life or a hearty meal. Without a shred of personal ambition, Lenin was truly regarded as a father his people who toiled hard, and suffered for them that the struggling people might prosper and live. Mr. George Lansbury remarked: "To-day Lenin is symbolic of a new spirit. . . . . Tens of thousands of men and women love him and would die for him because he is their comrade, their champion in the cause of social and economic freedom."

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a [redacted] keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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"CONDITION EXCELLENT."

LATEST BULLETIN OF MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

HEALING OF WOUND.

POONA MUNICIPALITY DEMANDS RELEASE.

(BY TELEPHONE)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 22.

Col. Maddock issued the following bulletin at 11 a.m.:—"Mr. Gandhi's condition is excellent. The stitches were removed this morning, and the wound has healed perfectly, except the portion kept open for drainage. The wound only requires dressing once a day. The discharge is steadily diminishing."

Recd. 3-30 p.m. Jan. 22.

Our Poona correspondent informs us that Mahatmaji is in excellent condition, and has begun to regain his old strength.

The Poona Municipality is meeting this evening to discuss a resolution congratulating Mahatmaji on his successful operation, and demanding his immediate release.

WNIND HEALING.

(By Telephone.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

9 p.m. Jan. 22.

Mahatmaji slept for half an hour to-day. He drank 40 ounces of milk, 20 ounces of water and had some essence of coffee. He ate oranges, 3 teaspoonfuls of honey and half a lb. of grapes.

The tube is removed, and the wound is granulating slightly. He feels comfortable and stronger than yesterday. Temperature was normal all day.

The visitors to the hospital included Messrs. Prakasam, Peranjpye, Vaidya, Vasudeorao Joshi. M. Shaukat Ali and the party is expected on Sunday so also is M. Azad.

"A GREAT POLITICAL MISTAKE."

SIR GOKULDAS PAREKH ON MAHATMAJI'S RELEASE.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on the question of Mahatma Gandhi's release, Sir Gokuldas K. Parekh said: "In my opinion it was a great political mistake to put Mahatma Gandhi in jail. I should be glad if the Government see their way to order his immediate release."

BOMBAY WORKMEN'S MEETING.

PRAYER FOR MAHATMA GANDHI'S RECOVERY.

A mass meeting of the mill operatives and workingmen was held on Tuesday evening at 6-30 p.m. near Manaji Hall Lower Parel under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji Kalwar J. P. was proposed to the chair. The President delivered a short speech narrating the life incidents of Mahatma Gandhi and urged how it was necessary for the poor workingmen to send prayers for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. The president then pointed out how essential it was for Government to set Mahatma Gandhi free. Mr H A Talcherkar Bar-at-Law J.P. the Secretary of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha after a brief speech about Mahatma Gandhi's work moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of workingmen and mill operatives earnestly prays that Government will take immediate measures for the release of Mahatma Gandhi."

Mr. Lakshaman Palande addressed the meeting and seconded the proposition which was passed unanimously.

"This meeting of workingmen rejoices at the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi and offers its heart felt thanks to the Almighty for the same."

Mr. Baburao Heeroji Ghaghre Master seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Shankar Tukaram Boova and was unanimously adopted.

It was resolved to forward the 1st resolution to the Government and the meeting in the midst of shouts of Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai dispersed quietly.

PRAYERS BY POONA MEDICAL STUDENTS.

BY PERMISSION OF COL MADDOCK.

A Poona correspondent writes:—

By the permission of Col. Maddock a meeting of medical students was held on the 18th instant in the B.J. Medical school under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur Dr. Shikhare, when prayers were offered to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi from his recent illness.

POONA AND MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, January 22.

A General Meeting of the Poona City Municipality, specially called, was held this evening under the presidentship of Mr. P. K. Naik. Mr. Ghopatkar proposed: "This Municipality is emphatically of opinion that Mahatma Gandhi should be immediately and unconditionally released."

It was duly seconded and was passed only one Mahomedan nominated member voting against it.

Another resolution voting an address to Lala Lajpatrai when he visits Poona next time was also proposed and passed.

Mr. S. V. Puntambekar of the Bombay National Arts College, went to Poona on Monday to pay his respects to Mahatma Gandhi.

MACDONALD AS PREMIER.

(Continued from previous page.)

telling voters to keep out the Socialist Party. He reviewed the Government' achievements like the settling of the American debt, maintenance of the Entente Treaty with Turkey, practical settlement of the Tangier question and "bootlegging" differences with the United States, leaving relations with that country better than they had ever been. He said Government would leave their successors no outstanding problems (Opposition cries of "Oh!") except Reparations, which was looking more hopeful, and unemployment. He declared the responsibility for the policy with which the Party went to the country was his alone, and he had not been driven into it by someone else.

"BUILDING UPON SHIFTING SANDS."

But the decision to go to the country was the decision of a united Government. He had a clear conscience. Mr. Macdonald would be able to build up a Socialist State on the shifting sands of one-fifth of the national vote. The Conservatives looked forward confidently and without apprehension, standing for three basic principles, namely, the maintenance of the institutions of Empire, the preservation and development of the Empire and the improvement of the conditions of their own people. The future lay between the Labour Party and the Conservatives.

Referring to the election, he said fo himself he had no regrets but many for those who fell in the fight.

Captain Guest intimated he would support the Labour amendment in order to condemn Protection, but he wanted othe amendments taken, in order to give the Liberals an opportunity of recording their anti-Socialist views, otherwise he would vote against the closure.

Commander Kenworthy declared the Conservatives in five years had disgraced the British name in Ireland, India and Russia.

The galleries were packed during the con[clu]sion of the debate, visitors to the House including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Macdonald said the House was going to take a step which he believed, with all his heart and soul would be marked in the history of the country for good. He appealed to the House if the amendment was decisively carried to adopt the Address forthwith and let them meet the new Government. . . . (the remainder of the sentence was drowned by Ministerial and some Liberal cries of "no.") The Labour Government might create many fears, but what would be still worse would be the action which would degrade the House and bring it to a deadlock, produce a stalemate and show their incapacity for government. He claimed that the chief reason why the foreign position was improving was the prospect of the change of Government. One great Continental Diplomatist had said to him: "Since you had your election in England, the ice which was getting thicker round about us is beginning to break."

Sir Douglas Hogg wound up for Government, and Mr. Macdonald thereupon moved the closure which was carried without division.

The House thereupon divided and adopted the Labour Amendment to the Address by 328 votes to 256.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE PROTESTS.

Immediately after division, which was taken amid greatest excitement, Mr. Macdonald claimed that the Address be put and the Speaker accepted this, thus turning out other amendments amid strong Conservative protests. The amended Address was then carried by 328 votes to 251.

On Mr. Baldwin's motion, the House adjourned till to-morrow. There were wild Labour cheers as Mr. Macdonald left the Chamber. Mr. Baldwin also received rousing cheer from his supporters as he departed.

LIBERALS WHO VOTED FOR GOVT.

The following Liberals voted for Government:—Sir Thomas Robinson, Sir Ellis Griffiths, Messrs. Duckworth, Hugh Edwards, Leng Sturrock, Hogbin, Jenkins, W. E. Robinson and Colonel England.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 21.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Baldwin defended the movements of the Conservative Government during their twelve or thirteen months of office. He pointed out that they had made a settlement with America. They had through a period of great difficulty maintained the Entente with France. They had made a Treaty with Turkey, and had practically settled the Tangier difficulty. "We have practically settled the differences between ourselves and the United States in the matter of liquor smuggling, and we leave our relations with the United States by common consent of both sides of the Atlantic better than they have been before." He added "Though no one knows better than us how much remains to be done regarding unemployment we have done more than any previous Government."

Mr. Baldwin went on to defend his actions in going to a general election on the policy of Protection, and he added that the responsibility for that policy was his and his alone, though it was supported by a united Government when an appeal wa made to the country. In regard to the attitude of the Conservative Party towards the expected Labour Government, the Premier declared that they would not indulge in factional opposition, but would be critical as the Opposition should be of the Labou Government's legislation and administration. "We stand on the basis of principles, as we have done for two generations, namely, the maintenance of the institution of the country, the preservation and development of our Empire and the improvement of conditions of our people. W adopt those principles to the changing needs of each generation."

Sir Douglas Hogg, Attorney-General, reviewed the Conservative Government's record. Referring to foreign affairs, he declared that when Government protested against France in the question of the Ruhr they had a choice either of maintaining friendly relations with France and thereby helping to solve the problem, or or breaking with France in future. Having maintained our friendly relations with France, the direct result was that we had been able to bring about the co-operation of the United States and Committees had been set up which at least marked a definite step forward in the solution of the reparation question, and which he hoped would be a first step of reorganisation which would enable Germany to balance her budget.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, the new Labour Member, made her first speech, chiefly on the subject of unemployment among women.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

Col. Amery, the First Lord of the Admiralty, then gave details of the programme of Naval construction which the Government had put forward with a view to relieving unemployment in great ship-building centres. He said practically all recent light cruisers would become obsolete in the next twelve years. To replace them and to maintain the cruiser establishment and strength sufficient to meet the requirements it would be necessary to lay down, in next ten years, a total of 52 cruisers or an average of five yearly. From the year 1931 onwards Government would, under the Washington Treaty be faced with heavy expenditure in connection with the replacemeat of capital ships. What the present Government had proposed was to lay down immediately eight light-cruisers of the type which, under the Washington Treaty had become a standard type, three submarines, a submarine depot ship, two destroyers, a destroyer depot ship, two gunboats for the establishment of the Persian Gulf and Aircraft carrier and a mine-layer. The whole programme would give direct employment to 32,000 men, and would involve a special addition of five millions to the Navy Estimates in the coming year. Col. Amery added the hoped that these proposals would have to be considered by the New Government and as the Labour Party were not indifferent to needs of national security, or to the urgent or almost desperate situation in the ship-building yards, they would give the proposals prompt and sympathetic consideration.—B. O. W.

AT QUESTION TIME.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain informed Lt.-Commander Kenworthy that the proposal for the sale of the Government's share in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was first made by the Managing Director of the Burma Oil Company, but it was understood the Shell Royal Dutch was also interested in the project.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain said the Anglo-Persian Board had been officially consulted. Government did not feel able to take final decisions, as it had been intended to refer the matter to the Cabinet Committee prior to the decision. Two Government Directors of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. had been consulted but it was not in public interest to disclose exactly what their advice was, because the question had not been decided and might be decided by some Government in future, who would desire to have the information given them.

Asked who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the Government, Mr. Chamberlain said the proposals had been originally submitted to the present Board of Trade. He himself, the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of War were also consulted.—Reuter.

Replying to Lt.-Commander Rawson, who asked whether regulations could be adopted for manning passenger ships with White crews, thereby contributing to a greater safety and comfort of passengers and relief of unemployment in Britain, Viscount Wolmer said that the exclusion of Lascars, who were mainly British subjects from British ships, would require legislation. There would be most serious objections to any such proposals.

Replying to Mr. Somerville, Major Barmston outlined a large scheme of Railway Development in Kenya, and Uganda with a view to encourage the cotton-growing industry. The scheme includes the provision for relaying with a heavier track the Mombasa-Nairobi section of the Uganda Railway in order to cope with the extra heavy cotton and other traffic. The Imperial Government was also lending money to Tanganyika with a view to assisting transport facilities for the cotton-industry there

Replying to Mr. Wells, Sir Samuel Hoare said settlement of the details of the airship agreement had proved a complicated matter, and although at advanced the stage was not complete. He had arranged for the promoters of the scheme to start preliminary work at the Cardington Aerodrome in Bedfordshire as soon as the terms and necessary legal documents were settled. The agreement must be submitted to Parliament for approval before the scheme could be fully inaugurated. —Reuter.

Mr. Mcneill, replying to Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury, emphasised that Government would continue every effort to bring the murderers of Orr, Anderson and Finis to justice and provide against similar outrages in future.

Lt.-Col. C.K. Howard-Bury asked whether it was possible to arrange some form of Treaty with the Afghan Government by which such muderers might be extradited and whether the penalty of deportation inflicted by the Afghan Government did not amount to punishment.

Mr. Mcneill said an account was being taken of all these considerations.

THE PALATINATE AND SEPARATISTS.

Mr. Mcneill said Mr. Clive, the British Consul-General after enquiry into the Palatinate, had telegraphed that after five days of hearing the views of every class he had reached the conclusion that an overwhelming mass population was opposed to autonomous Government, which could never come into existence without French support. 75 per cent of the Separatists came from outside and included a large criminal element.

Commander Kenworthy, referring to the French Regie's Ordinances, prohibiting the import and export of articles from the Cologne area, asked if this virtual blockade in the British zone would be continued and whether any form of reprisals was to be adopted.

Mr. Mcneill admitted that such Ordinances had been issued, but he was not prepared momentarily to accept Commander Kenworthy's description. Government was making enquiries of the French and Belgian Governments.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans said no agreement has been reached between Post Office and Marconi's as regards Empire wireless.—Reuter.

OXFORD, Jan. 21.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Mcneill Under Secretary for Foreign affairs in reply to a question regarding the reported capture of bands that murdered Major Orr, Anderson and Finnis said two out of six of tribe supposed to have been implicated in the murders had been captured. He regretted that up to the present they had not heard of the other four. The whole question was under discussion with the Afghan Government. every effort had been made and would continue to be made to bring the murderers to justice and provide against similar outrages in future.

SMUGGLING OF LIQUOR IN U.S.

Arising out of the questions regarding smuggling of liquor into the United States Mr. Mcneill said the whole matter had been thoroughly investigated with a view to putting a stop to disreputable practice. The Governmen hoped that the treaty would shortly be concluded which it was heped would go a long way towards remedying the evil.

Questioned as to whether interference with control by the Germans of the railways in the British occupied area would result from the present negotiations between the French and the British Governments regarding the administration of those railways Mr. Mcneill said that in view of the negotiations which were still proceeding it would be premature to make any statement.—B.O.W.

INDIAN SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Replying to Mr. Hope Simpson, Earl Winterton emphasised that the need for expedition in dealing with the report of the Indian Services Commission had been fully recognised in all the communications between the Government of India and the India Office. It was impossible to give even an approximate date when the report would be received.—Reuter.

"NOT A MOMENT FOR ELATION."

MR. MACDONALD'S REPLY TO CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

"It is not a moment for elation. It is a terrible responsibility. To fail or succeed, no Government responsible for affairs will more honestly try to serve." Those were the words of Mr. MacDonald when he replied to congratulations on the result of the division and judging by the present attitude of the Liberals as holders of the balance of power Mr. MacDonald embarks on a historic adventure assisted by much sympathy and goodwill. All eyes are watching to see how the new Government will deal with the strike which although is in no way complete seems to be more serious than the companies' pre-strike statements foreshadowed.

THE NEW CABINET.

SIR S. OLIVER INDIA SECRETARY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

According to the latest rumours Lord Hardinge and Sir Sidney Oliver will find places in the new Cabinet, the former being the first Lord of the Admiralty and the later Secretary of State for India. But it is ascertained that neither of the appointments can be regarded in any way certain until Mr. Macdonald discusses about the new ministry with colleagues this morning. —Reuter.

BRITESH CHAMBERS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

At a meeting of the Association of the ham to-day Sir Arthur Balfour, President British Chambers of Commerce at Birmingsaid that as long as the Labour Government was not controlled by the Communists, the Chambers of Commerce would give it all possible aid in its undertakings for the benefit of the country. They were on the verge of improvement in trade. The Chambers would oppose nationalisation and he believed that the capital levy would be disastrous. He understood that the coming budget would show a million sterling or two surplus but economy was necessary in order to relieve taxation. The meeting by a large majority passed a resolution urging on the Government the desirability of a bill for carrying out the economic resolutions of the Imperial Conference, also passed a resolution in favour of the Imperial penny post.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL PENNY POST.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Postal Conference at Birmingham under the auspices of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, passed a unanimous resolution in favour of Imperial penny post.—Reuter.

THE NEW PREMIER.

A SKETCH.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," to a man who, having realised the powers within him, rises above the mocking antics of fickle Fortune, never feeling unduly depressed in penury, nor excessively elated in wealth, and pursues the path to his goal with determination. James Ramsay Macdonald, whom the protectionist folly of Tory statesmanship, has just now installed at the head of the British Government, as the first Labour Prime Minister, illustrates a career which, refusing to be crushed by adverse circumstances, has attained fame and glory by overcoming every obstacle which damping poverty imposed and the social system aggravated.

Ramsay Macdonald is a Scot and belongs to a race in whose veins runs the blood of the hardy High lander and the Norse rovers from across the sea. He was born at Lossiemouth in October 1866. Lossiemouth was then a fishing village, blissfully free from the ravages of modern civilisation, but now it has become a fashionable resort, a finest golf centre. He was brought up by his grandmother in a tiny two-roomed "but and ben" and though very poor, she was a remarkable woman and even in the poorest circumstances she kept the demeanour of a gentlewoman. Her young charge imbibed all her spirit and her passion for learning. Macdonald was sent to the village boarding school where he easily beat all the boys in examinations. After the close of his career in the Lossiemouth School, he repaired to London to earn and learn. He was disappointed in getting the expected job and after some trouble joined some warehouse as an invoice clerk, earning a few shillings a week. He spent most of his spare time in the study, particularly of scientific books, for which he had cultivated a passion even while at Lossiemouth. He also spent some time in the laboratory of a chemist. He passed South Kensington examinations in science when he had to sit for a scholarship, he fell ill and fate thus balked him of the fruit of his labour.

After this, he was engaged as private secretary to a Gladstonian M. P. on a salary of £75 rising to £100 a year and this kept him above want, though it was barely sufficient to keep him in comfort. After four years' service with him, he began to earn his living as a journalist, contributing to the "Weekly Despatch," the "Echo" the "Daily Chronicle" and for some time he was in charge of the "Labour Leader," the organ of the Independent Labour Party.

It was about this time in 1888 he came in contact with Keir Hardie, the life and soul of the Independent Labour Party, when the latter stood as Independent Labour candidate for Mid-Lanark. Macdonald, as Secretary of the London Branch of the Scottish Home Rule Association wrote to him wishing god-speed in his campaign. The Mid-Lanark election was a prelude to the formation of the Independent Labour Party, which was actually started in 1893, these two remarkable men definitely abandoning the idea which they once cherished of letting Labour sail under Liberal banner. Between 1899 and 1906, Macdonald was engaged in creating the present Labour Party—a party with broad national and international views. In the 1906 election he was for the first time returned to Parliament from Leicester, which seat he maintained for twelve years, up to 1918, when on account of his Pacific policy during the war he was unseated by an overwhelming majority. At the time every one thought, his political career had come to a close and the Northcliffe and had Bottomley Press did all that malice and hatred could do to discredit him. Lloyd George was then in the Heyday of his glory and the Coalition Parliament, having degenerated into a mere creature of the "Welsh wizard" had come to be looked upon with contempt. Macdonald knew how to bide his time and strengthen his position and the Party which, carried away by war-fever, had discarded his authority. Aberavon, with a Coalition majority of 6,000, gave him the opportunity in 1922. The country had become sick of the "artful dodger" and "demanded an end of lying, chicanery and "cleverness." The Tory revolt, followed by a general election sent Lloyd Georgians reeling. Lloyd George's trusted lieutenants, Birkenhead and Austen Chamberlain became outcastes of the Tory Party. Winston Churchill met his Waterloo at Dundee and his victor, E. D. Morel, was the man whom he had imprisoned for six months in war time. Lloyd Georgians, who had assumed the name of National Liberals, were routed everywhere and Macdonald, re-entered the Commons with 140 staunch and stalwart men determined to end the inglorious regime of capitalists and opportunists. He was elected leader of the Labour Party and thus he became leader of the Opposition, and from this position he has now become the first Labour Premier of England.

MACDONALD'S SOCIALISM.

Mr. Macdonald, thanks to his study of scientific subjects, developed socialistic ideas early in his life and to-day he is one of the foremost teachers of the gospel of socialism. It is his passion to make socialism take the place of the established Church, whose moral influence in the lives of people is at a low ebb. His description of Socialism is interesting. In his book "The Socialist Movement," he says:—

"Socialism is the creed of those who, recognising that the community exists for the maintenance of liberty, and that the control of the economic circumstances of life means the control of life itself, seek to build up a social organisation which will include in its management those economic instruments such as land and industrial capital that cannot be left safely in the hands of individuals. This is Socialism. It is an application of mutual aid to politics and economics. And the Socialist end is liberty, the liberty, of which Kant thought when he proclaimed that every man should be regarded as an end in himself and not as a means to another's end. The means and the end cannot be separated. Socialism proposes a change in social mechanism, but justifies it as a means of extending human liberty, social organistion is the condition, not the antithesis, of individual liberty.

"It may save some misunderstanding if I make it clear at the very outset, the Socialists do not attack individuals. When they criticise capitalism they do not condemn capitalists or businessmen. On the contrary, they consider that the capitalist is as much the victim of his system as the unemployed, and that he has to conform to its evil pressure in the same way as the poverty stricken have to do so. . . Socialism deals primarily with the evolution of economic relationships and not with the moral nature of man."

But Ramsay Macdonald is not a Marxian Socialist. He is poles apart from the Communists and does not believe in their policy of force. He had a long duel with that brilliant Russian Communist. Radek, at the Berlin meeting of Socialists in 1920 regarding "united action" and finally both of them agreed to disagree. It is largely due to Macdonald's clear insight of the Bolshevik position that split in the British Socialist Party was averted by the exclusion of Communists from their ranks.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA.

His attitude towards India is well-known. Unlike Keir Hardie, who was whole-heartedly with the advanced section of the Indian Nationalist Movement, Mr. Macdonald is a progressive moderate. He has studied Indian questions more carefully, and with a good deal of sympathy also, than many of the leading politicians in England. His books "The New Awakening in India" and the "Government of India" are sympathetically, though very cautiously, written. As a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in 1913, which was presided over by Lord Islington, he showed much keenness in the proceedings but disappointed Indian expectations by failing to put his signature to the dissenting minute of Gokhale and Abdur Rahim. Despite this, his views on India are tinged by a broad sense of humanity and the following quotations are not out of place in illustrating his sympathy with Indian aspirations:—

"Indian Nationalism proves its claim to be a national renaissance, and gives a plain warning that it is much more than the agitation of political coteries. It is the revival of an historical tradition, the liberation of the soul of a people."

"The Indian Civil Service is more than a collection of individuals. It is a bureaucracy with a corporate life, a machine, a free masonry. It moulds the raw recruit into its own image. It has to work as a whole. . . The machine reduces its parts to mechanisms. The tendency has been to centralise the working, and that was the fundamental fault of Lord Curzon's rule. The machine of Government has become a thing apart, and by separating itself from the organic life of India it has over-emphasised the fact that India is ruled by foreigners. . . . Then it is the Government on one side, and the people on the other. All this is unhealthy, a bad Government, cannot last. It must end both in a revolutionary decentralisation and in a much closer association of the people with the Government."

"I believe that the Imperial connection can be kept by a Self-Governing India enjoying, with the appropriate modifications, Dominion privileges of Home Rule. I believe our ancestors were wise when they decided that if Indians showed themselves capable of filling the administrative posts of their own Government, no obstacle should be put in their way. Mere polished efficiency is not the end of our custodianships of India; a *pax Britannica* is not the end; the end is Indian life, abundant, responsible, spontaneous."

"The way of Britain is clear; the war has illuminated it. Heavy will be the responsibility and terrible the fault of those who abstruct or darken it; bountiful will be the reward and ample the justification of those who respond to the more generous and trustful emotions which possessed them when Indian troops rode into Flanders.

MR. MACDONALD ON CABINET RULE.

In an article headed "In Parliament Tomorrow" in "The New Leader", in mail week, Mr. Ramsay MasDonald, M.P., writes:—"If three parties are to continue to exist—and here let me make it clear that I have seen no necessity for that—it is not likely that for some years to come we are to find the House of Commons worked by majorities which will be at the beck and call of any Cabinet.

I do not altogether regret this, Mr. MacDonald continues. The tendency of recent years to place one or two men in a position to rule the Legislature of the country with absolute authority is bad, and a situation that restores liberty of decision to the House of Commons as a whole ought to be welcomed rather than regretted. I believe in Cabinet responsibility, but Cabinets should be far more the servants of the House of Commons than a gross abuse of party dominance has made them. There are limits beyond which a Cabinet ought not to go as representative of the House of Commons, because a Cabinet ought never to be part of a Civil Service, and, if the House of Commons were to insist upon going beyond these limits, the Cabinet should resign. But that resignation or even humiliation should follow upon a rebuff on any minor or purely administrative matter is a doctrine to which I have never subscribed. This habit has turned members of Parliament into mere cyphers, until to-day, when a free vote is taken of the House, members have largely forgotten how to think or vote without the guidance of an official Whip.

Mr. MacDonald declares that the Liberal assumption that, in the event of a Labour Government being defeated, the only thing that could happen would be for their leader to be sent for is entirely erroneous. The Conservatives, still the largest party, might be sent for, especially if the outgoing Premier advised it; a dissolution might be granted and perhaps some new leader might have arisen in the meantime.

If we adopt proportional representation, he continues, we may not have one majority Government in a century (not necessarily an evil, if we frankly recognise what we are doing). Everything points to a continued "stalemate", and I am therefore much more interested in what that means in terms of Parliamentary organisation than in whether another party leader votes in revenge, or for tactics, or in the nation's interest.

The first effect will be to loosen party bonds. Members, whilst holding generally to party principles and conceptions of policy, will, more frequently than they now do, use their own judgment as to how to vote. Parties themselves may have to change, and, whilst increasing their propaganda and educational work in the country, will rule in the House of Commons more by their administrative success than by party force, whilst the legislation that will be carried will have to be more in accordance than it now too often is with public desires outside and the course of debates inside. This will tend to curb the partisanship of parties, and make them, like Cabinets, more public servants than public dictators.

The question of dissolution will have to be faced sooner or later, and I am glad that Mr. Asquith's speech on that subject has received scanty support in the best-informed quarters. It discussed the subject in a poor spirit; it was ill-founded as an exposition of the practice of the Constitution; delivered when it was, it was meant far more for the King's ear than for mine or anyone else's. It was really meant for us, it was unnecessary, because the matter had been explored before it was delivered; if for the Liberal Party, it was an indication that a Tory coalition was not out of the possibilities; if for the country, it was a constitutional declaration in violation of Liberalism. Nothing further need be said on this party aspect of the question than this, that whatever Prime Minister takes office now, he will, upon his resignation, give the best advice he can to the Sovereign, and be guided by circumstances what that advice is to be.

But the question remains: How, if three parties are to remain, is the nation to be guarded against too frequent dissolutions? I should on no ground leave to the monarch the invidious and dangerous task of being the guardian. For the time being, and until we see a little more clearly how things are to work out, the Prime Minister must retain what he has gained by constitutional practice. Looking ahead, however, one of two things may have to be done. The present maximum life of the House of Commons is five years. Shall we be driven to fix a minimum as well as a maximum life? If we were, it ought not to be more than three years. As an alternative, could the House of Commons be made to decide its own dissolution within the maximum period fixed? There are objections to both methods. The present practice has this to be said for it. No Prime Minister will ask the country to go to the trouble of a general election unless there is good reason for it. The idea that a Prime Minister can go to the King just when it suits himself and within a short time after an election, ask for a dissolution, is absurd. Mr. Baldwin's experience ought to have settled that. If to the best of his beliefs, supported by the evidence that, say, by-elections afford, the Minister thinks that an election is necessary and that the country would accept it, it belongs to his responsibility to have his advice in that respect taken, just as if he advises that another party leader should be sent for, his advice in that respect should also be taken.

AKALI STRUGGLE.

ARRESTS AT BHAI PHERU.

TOTAL NUMBER EXCEEDS 250.

(By Our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 22.

The Onkar Press where the "Akali" daily is being published was searched again yesterday. Jathas are pouring into Amritsar in large number in consequence of the stimuls given by the recent sensational raid on Akaz Takhat and searches. Bhai Pheru arrests exceed 250 now. Both Jaito and Bhai Pheru morchas are proceeding as usual.

FAILWAY HOLD-UP.

(Continued from page 7.)

lict main line trains, the situation at other London aermini is not so bad. An official at Waterloo stated this morning that two or three main line trains had been run since midnight and suburban trains were arriving very well. St. Pancras was comparatively busy to-day. An official at Euston optimistically declared they could get passengers on their system anywhere to-day with luck. Underground railways, buses and trams were crowded to their full capacity to-day, while thousands of motor cars were employed in bringing workers to the city.—Reuter.

RAILWAY DISORGANISATION IN SOUTH ENGLAND.

The men of the National Union are generally carrying on. A little inconvenience to travellers is reported from a number of centres notably Birmingham and Manchester. Mails are every where handled expeditiously, but defections of the National Union men in several districts have upset the temporary schedules and caused severe disorganisation especially in the south of England. The Liverpool-street and Waterloo stations closed down early in the evening. Indication of erratic running was provided by the Scotch express which arrived six hours late. Hitherto the Ministry of Transport considers it unnecessary to provide for food transport, although plans for that purpose are prepared.—Reuter.

INTER UNION STRIFE.

NATIONAL UNION'S INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The inter-Union strife in connection with the railway strike is further exemplified by the fact that the National Union of Railwaymen's Executive have telegraphed to the secretaries of their branches throughout the country declaring that Mr. Bromley's speech last night "clearly shows that effort and being made to prejudice the position of our union for propaganda purposes and to disintegrate our organisation. Therefore it is imperative that our men should be solid in loyalty to the organisation."—Reuter.

Paris.—At a meeting of the Second Committee of Experts investigating the flight of German capital Mr. McKenna accepted the chairmanship.—Reuter.

The death has taken place of Viscount Dowge.—Reuter.

King received Vice-Admiral Clinton Baker in audience on Monday on his relinquishing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station.—Reuter.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

EUROPEAN AGENCY UNDESIRABLE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

To-day the Public Services Commission examined Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Major A. N. Proctor, Civil Surgeon of Berhampore, Dr. Mukherjee and Major-General B. B. Deare, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal. The examination of all the witnesses were in camera. Their written statements in reply to the questionnaires were not private. Mr. Hornell stated: So long as the present organisation of the Calcutta University or anything similar to it continues, there is no justification for recruitment of European scholars to the Indian Educational Service for the purpose doing teaching work in affiliated Colleges of the university. I consider that it would be positively dishonest on the part of the Government of Bengal to recruit from England at the present juncture a professor of any subject in the Indian Educational Service for a Presidency College. He would come to India to find that he counted for nothing in the University and that his teaching was mainly or wholly confined to courses leading up to the Bachelor degree. Moreover, such an officer would probably find himself up against a strong prejudice. English teachers in Government Colleges in Bengal are not personally unpopular. They are nearly always appreciated. But the political feeling that they are not really wanted, that they are depriving Indians of what are really their due added to the growing and not unreasonable sentiment that education, generally going in an admittedly deplorable state in which it now is would create an atmosphere in which it is difficult for an English-Indian educational service teacher in a Government college to do himself justice. There is in my opinion no justification for continuance of an Imperial Educational Service for the purpose of providing officers, whether British or Indian, for staffs of colleges affiliated under the present conditions to such an institution as Calcutta University.

NEED OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Now the educational system in the Presidency has broken down. Unless we want the whole system to lapse into a chaos, there must be a reorganisation and that reorganisation involves (a) a complete reconstitution of the Calcutta University and its affiliated colleges system; and (b) the erection of a new and an effective machinery for control of secondary education. This being the position, it is futile to discuss, on the basis of the present, the future organisation of those services through which the educational system of the Presidency which has yet to be evolved by a ministry responsible to an elected legislature will work. An attempt to retain a foreign educational agency in the teeth of popular opposition is more than a waste of money. It is an exacerbation of an already inflamed political condition. Education is a transferred subject. Education of Europeans and of those who live in the districts of Darjeeling and Chittagong hill tracts is a reserved subject. But funds for this special branch except in so far as salary of Inspector of European Schools, an Indian Educational Service Officer, is concerned, have to be voted by the Council. This special arrangement does not affect the position, which is in my opinion, that an All-India Service is an anachronism. Control of education has been placed in the hands of the provincial Minister and the provincial Legislative Council and it seems to me to follow, if the Government of India Act means anything, that control of these authorities should be freed from limitations under which it at present operates by provincialisation at the earliest possible date of the Services through which that control is applied

EUROPEAN AGENCY, UNDESIRABLE.

My view is that provincialisation should be adopted as a policy of the Government and carried into effect and that all recruitment on an All-India basis should be stopped so long as the system continues on its present bais. Employment of an European agency is not only unnecessary but even undesirable. It merely adds to the number of discontented officers in the public service. Nearly all posts in the Bengal cadre in the Indian Education Service have been held by Indians sometimes for long periods. It is, therefore, difficult to maintain with reference to any such posts that British officers are absolutely essential I consider that for the present and probably for some time to come European professors are required in connection with the training of teachers. The Inspectorate is in, my opinion, too weak to dispense entirely with Europeans without serious loss of efficiency. I would provide that two of five divisional inspectorships should be Britishers. Directorship and Assistant Directorships of Public Instruction and two inspectresses should be European for sometime to come. I am unable to argue that any Europeans are essential in arts colleges. All appointments of Europeans to the education service should at the present juncture be made on special contracts for such term and such term only as the local Government desire. Such short period engagements are peculiarly suitable for teaching appointments in India. Consent of the Secretary of State should be necessary to all superior appointments until the Indian Education Service is to be an Indianised service the important appointments should be reserved to Indian Medical Service officers. The professorships of Psysiology and of Chemistry might be filled by open competition. I am of opinion that not only the European element in the Indian Medical Service but also the Indian element in the service should be appointed and controlled by the Secretary of State in Council as the members of this Service are organised on an All-Indian basis. To provincialise this service would be to wreck it.

Major A. H. Proctor, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Berhampore in a separate memorandum urged that an Imperial Medical Service is necessary for India. We advocate, he said, that in matters medical India could not do better than to adopt the system of an official state ministry of health modelled upon the British state ministry of health. As only under some a such system can proper control, direction and co-ordination of different medical and public health activities in India be obtained. We consider that European recruits of suitable status will be forthcoming under these conditions provided that they are assured of unfailingly impartial treatment in every respect. One of the main reasons why good European recruits cannot be obtained for I.M.S. is because junior officers in the service are disgusted at the present conditions in military employment and at their very remote chances of obtaining civil employment and that medical students at Home who are about to qualify are aware of this state of dissatisfaction. We believe that to provincialise the I.M.S. will be practically equivalent to destroying that service. No European or Indian recruits of the required status would ever enter such provincial medical services. Provincialisation of the service would immediately create several water-tight compartments. It would lead to selection of officers for each individual province regardless of their general fitness, ability and merits. It would in practice destroy the civil reserve for military side of the I. M. S. In a provincialised service I.M.S. appointments would become subjects to local 'political' racial and religious bias. Provincialisation would in general narrow the field of recruitment and selection. We desire to insist upon two points—the director-General I.M.S. should be a secretary to the Imperial Government and Surgeons-General and Inspectors-General of civil hospitals should be secretaries to their respective provincial Governments.

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES

BOMBAY DELHI THROUGH SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Telegraph Department has arranged to open a restricted and temporary telephone service between Bombay on the one side, and Delhi, Simla, Lahore and Amritsar on the other, during February and March on week days only, and between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. only, with repeated arrangements which we have made up and installed in Agra and Rutlam. The charges are from Bombay to Delhi Rs. 7/12, Bombay to Simla Rs. 9/6, Bombay to Lahore Rs. 9/4, and Bombay to Amritsar Rs. 9/6.

With similar repeaters at Delhi and Lahore the Department can give communication between most of the exchanges in the North West Frontier, the Punjab and the United Provinces, at rates which can be ascertained from local Exchanges. For the present this service is also restricted to week days, and between the hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SECTION 144 IN BANGALORE

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST A MAULANA.

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait, of Madras Bank Road, Bangalore wires under Tuesday's date:—

Maulana Mohammed Abdulalaem Shaib Siddiqi of Meerut arrived here on the morning of the 19th inst. It was announced by me to hold a 'waz' of Maulana Sahib in Masjid-e-Azam, on the night of the 20th. Notices under Section 144 were served at noon on the 20th by the District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station Bangalora, upon Maulana Mohammed Abulaleem Sahib Siddiqi, myself, Abdul Gafur Sait Mohamedi, by Assait Mutuvalli Rahmanee Abdul Rahman Saheb as under "Whereas I have received information that you intend to address a public meeting in the Civil and Military Station, whereas in view of the occurrences in this station and elsewhere, in the event of such an address being delivered in the station there is likelihood of a breach of the peace. I forbid you to address any meeting on politics within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, and I forbid both you and the public generally to converse, hold, or attend any such meeting. This order will be in force for 14 days from to-day. T. Austin, District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Dated 20th January.

The 'waz' was, however held, as announced, and the Maulana Sahib spoke on religious topics. It was attended by about 3,000 people.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The Annual General Meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held at the Fund office on Saturday, Mr. A. R. King, J. P., presiding. The Report on the working of the Fund for the year ending 31st March 1923 was adopted. It shewed that the capital of the Widow's Pension Branch was Rs. 34,64,870 and that of the Life Assurance Branch Rs. 2,15,490. The number of members in the former branch was 1057 and in the latter 222. There were 615 widows receiving pensions aggregating Rs. 18,250. The Chairman briefly reviewed the report and gave the reasons for certain propositions made by the Committee. He also touched upon other matters dealt with by the Committee such as the Audit of the Fund accounts and correspondence with Government regarding the treatment of members who joined the Fund after the 12th November 1920 etc. He pointed out that the Actuary's report showed a surplus of Rs. 8,13,685 in the Widow's Branch and of Rs. 40 505 in the Life Assurance Branch. The recommendations of the Actuary regarding the appropriation of portions of the surpluses towards the abatement of subscriptions were being carried out. Mr. King in conclusion said he was sure all the members would agree with the Resolution passed by the Committee regarding the great loss sustained by the Fund by the death of Rao Bahadur Hari Narayan Nene who was a member of the Committee of Management for nearly 18 years. Several propositions which were placed before the Meeting were carried. Mr. A. R. King J. P., Rao Bahadur Shamrao Dinanath Mankar J. P., and Mr. Ramrao Nanaji Gorakshakar, B.A., were re-elected members of the Committee and Mr. Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit J. P., was re-appointed as Secretary and Treasurer. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WILL MAHATMAJI BE RELEASED.

SPECULATION AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The main topic which continues to excite interest in the political circles of Delhi is the prospective release of Mahatma Gandhi. The Government has been seriously considering this question for some time past, especially as there are no less than a dozen notices of resolutions to be moved in the Legislative Assembly. There was a good deal of speculation as to whom the ballot will favour and now the chance for securing Mahatma Gandhi's release has fallen on a comparatively obscure individual in Mr. R. K. S Chettiyar who obtains the second place on the Agenda of 5th February which is the first non-official day in the lower house. The first place was knocked off by Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar but he had not thought fit to give notice of a motion for the release of Mahatma Gandhi, hence Mr. Chettiyar's chance. What the fate of his motion will be it is somewhat uncertain not because there are no supporters in a House which is now composed of more than forty Swarajists, thirty Inde-pendents and nearly twenty-five Moderates, but because Government might take the wind out of the sail by announcing the release of Mahatma Gandhi earlier than the 5th, probably in the opening speech of Lord Reading on the 31st. This is the situation as I judged from my conversations with several persons of note.

A FUTILE RESOLUTION.

But a rather discouraging situation has arisen owing to the result of the ballot held on Saturday for business to be transacted in the Council of State on the 4th February, that is, the day before the great debate comes in the Assembly. Two motions have been drawn of which one is from Mr. R. P. Karandikar "to take effective steps for securing the immediate release of Mahatmaji." Mr. Karandikar knows full well the constitution of the House where he is going to shine and ought to have discreetly left this question to be decided by a more democratic and popular House like the Assembly but he has drawn this resolution which, if discussed and voted upon, is sure to be defeated. The non-official attendance in the Council of State is generally poor. The official and nominated blocks are in full strength and the official wire-pullings invariably very effective with the result that Government easily come out victorious. Several have been the defeats of non-officials in that House and there is not a single case in which they triumphed save the glorious instance in which Sir Narasimha Sarma's motion on forest training was defeated by a narrow vote. With such a record behind, the Council of State, no non-official of that sleepy hollow should venture to call for the release of Mahatma Gandhi. No object is gained by such attempts and, on the other hand, great harm is done because the defeat of a popular demand in the Council greatly stiffens the back of the official hierarchy who base their arguments in the Lower House on the strength of the vote of the Upper Chamber. Mr. Karandikar having known this fact, ought to have withdrawn his intended motion. If Mr. Karandikar really wants the release of the prisoner who has just escaped from the jaws of death at Sassoon Hospital, Poona, then the best he can do is to withdraw the motion he had given notice of and, if he likes substitute something else in its place. Anyway there is no use in moving that proposition in the Council of State.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As injustice is likely to be done to a good and capable gentleman, the present Acting Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, by the publication of a letter under the above heading by one Mr. G. M. Hazari in your widely read paper of the 15th inst., I request you to please publish the following facts to clear any misunderstanding which might have been created in the minds of your readers.

The present Ag. Secretary was not, as your correspondent states, brought from the Accountant-General's Office as successor to the late Secretary Mr. Subaiyer but he was first taken up some years ago as Dy. Secretary and Accountant and was working in that capacity till Mr. Iyer went away on furlough before quitting the service. It was then that the Dy. Secretary and Accountant was appointed as Ag. Secretary and Chief Accountant in consideration of his satisfactory services.

The present Ag. Secretary is an able and experienced Government servant of 20 years' standing and when his services were lent to the Trust he was a Gazetted Officer and drawing a salary of Rs. 700. On the other hand it was Mr. Iyer the late Secretary who was drawing a salary of only Rs. 350 was brought from Madras side and appointed to the post of the Secretary.

It is a pity that a silent and capable Indian worker should be constantly subjected to undeserved attacks in the columns of one of your evening contemporaries without an attempt being made by that responsible newspaper to find out how far the frequent and insidious attacks were well-founded. It is no secret that the relations between the Madrasi staff of the Trust and the Non-Madrasi are strained and responsible Nationalist papers will do well to refrain from encouraging even indirectly such inter-provincial squabbles.

By the way, may one inquire if your correspondent, Mr. Hazari is same who was serving as a clerk in the Improvement Trust and who was sent away by the Trust only recently? Yours, etc.

T. J. J.

CAUSE LISTS.

(TUESDAY, January 22.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm, Kanayal and ors., Vachha and Co. Pt. Hd. 19-12-23.

SHORT CAUSE.

4748-23—M B Chothia and Co, Gajadhar Nagarmal vs Chaturbhuj Lovidram, Unwalla P and P.

LONG CAUSES.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co, Ranchordas Govindji Asher, Raghunathdas Devraj a firm, N C Dalal and Co. Pt. Hd. 7-12-23.

5203-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dhanjishaw Edalji Mistry, Motiram Kevalram, Mulla and Mulla.

405-23—Merwanji K and Co, Soonderdas Padamsey a firm, Joharimal Rudmal a firm, Thakoredas and Co.

724-22—Bhaishankar K and G, Monji Haridas and Co, a firm, N M Karsondas and Co. a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1733-21—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Mamooji Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

110-23—Patel and Eze Sukhanand Brijmohan a firm, Mandlal Thakerseydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

4913-22—Thakoredas and Daru, Tyabhai Miyasaheb Mahomedbhai, Fazullabhai Saaikh Mahomedbhai Valli Alli Mulji Th. and Co.

2847-23—Bhaishankar K and G, Matubhai M Shah, Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhaman and ors. Amin and Desai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2837-23—Matubhai J and M, Muthuradas Canji Matani and ors. Hiralal A Budhdeo, Shah and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

2228-21—Little and Co, Sonhson Frittc and Co vs Govindji Bhagwandas, Daphtary F and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

5336-22—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee vs. Fred Mitchell and ors, N C Dalal and Co, Patell and E.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

3075-23—Captain and V, Ebrahim Mahomed and ors, vs Shaikh Nasir Basalal and ors, Dallas and Co.

4188-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas and ors, vs Govivndji Gopalji, Andrade and Co.

5052-23—Dikshit M and Co, Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed vs Moosa Haji Casum, Vachha and Co.

2371-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Damji Vassanji and Co, vs Kaloo Damji and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

4438-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Narandas Purshotam vs Anandji Gopaldas and ors, Pandia and Co, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2295-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jaichand vs Bhagwanji Ramji and Co In Person.

2980-21—Manilal and K, Narayendas Sukhdeo vs Chiranjilal Ramkison Semaram and ors, G B Pandia.

2334-21—Motichand and D, Keshaolal Laherchand vs Raichand Motichand and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

2389-21—Craigie B and Co, Dalliba H Billimoria and Co, vs Pestonji D Shah, Dastur and Co.

2753-21—In Person, Nihaldas and Co, vs Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas Thaker and ors, vs Chitnis and K, Raghuveya N and Co,

3020-21—In Person, Nihaldas and Co, vs Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas Thaker, and ors, Chitnis and K, Raghveya N and Co.

Surat Ct St 42-22—Dhirajlal Bhimbhai Gordhandas Nathji Desai and ors vs Chitnis K and M.

1475-21—Madhowji and Co, The Bombay Jewellery Mart, vs Narsey F Shah and ors, Mulla and M.

1828-21—M B Chothia, Abdul Karim Ebrahim vs P Crystal and Co, and ors, Captain and V, Raghvaya N and Co.

S C Cte 1108/11994-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.

S C Ct 1109/11695-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.

2178-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chanaji Krishnaji, Sukhraj Dogha Raghvaya N and Co.

1975-21—Daphtary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Husein and Bros, vs Ikeda and Co, Shamrao M and H.

133-20—Mehta L and Co, Girdhardas Cooverji vs Morarji Jairam Naranji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

272-20—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Ebrahim Abdulla Oosman, Ardeshir N D and Co.

1202-20—M B Chothia Thakur Ranchoddas Dhamji vs Jethabhai Jamnadas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

136-20—Mulla and M, Chimaran Motiram, vs Bhikamchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

4416-21—Motichand and D, N K Jayakar, vs Harilal Vrajlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.
LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 1852/23465-20—Mehta L and Co, Dada Haji Essak v Vadilal Nathubhai, Craigie B and C.

SHORT CAUSES.

3369-23—Daphtary F and D, F Friedman's Murlidhar Gondka and ors, Craw-Diamond Trading Co, vs Dutlal ford B and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

1946-21—Chitnis K and M N. H. Moos Goolmahomed Ismail—Dharamsal D and Co.

2000-21—Mulla and M Mathuradas Mulji Valji Pranjiwandas Gordhandas Dallas and Co.

1680-21—Forbes and Co Bai Pirojbai and others Rustomji Framji Merchant—Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2028-21—Mulla and M Perojsha Nusserwanji Mehta—The Diamond Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd and others.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholkar and Co Lakhmsey Lalaji and Co Shivmukhrao Unersingh—Mulla and M.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.

3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.

1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocouts.

S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.

5060-22—Dubash and Co Ramgopal and Co Gudarmal Maharaji, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurumukhrai v Nandlal Thakersidas and ors, N C Dalal.

2361-23—Soonderdas and Co Ramchandra Vishnu Shinde v Harilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.

1283-21—Daphtary F and D, Naginbhai Manchubhai v Fakirchand Sobhagchand Sarkar, Dastur and Co.

2320-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Mahomedali Nazarali Chaiwalla, Malvi M R and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bossj and Co, Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo, Malvi M R and Co.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta and anr v Ramzanali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino vs Narandas Kishenchand and ors, M B Chothia.

1363-18 Dabholker and Co, Bai Yeshwantbhai, vs Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare, Chitnis M and K.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co, vs J D Mollah and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co vs Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V. Vegbai widow vs Keshowji Mulji and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D, Bhaishanker K and G, Ardeshir H D and Co, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

S.C. Ct. 2388—25621—22—Madhowji & Co., Gulabsingh Gurudalsingh v. Kokamal Madnarain, Hiralal and Co.

4611-23—Kangai and Co, Jhaverbai widow vs Nitsen Dwarkadas, Mamiar and Co.

2211-22—Jamshedji E and D, Purshotam Rattansey v. Kaikhushru Rustomji Pascal, Jehangir M and S.

2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.

2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Vallabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malber Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.

1814-23—N C Dalal and Co, H C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.

1813-23—N C Dalal and Co., H. C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.

2744-22—Captain and v., Hirji Poonja a firm v. The Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.

3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.

2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P, Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigara v Sorabji Nowroji Tafati, Chubb and Co.

3696-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Dhanji v Gordhandas Thakersey, Merwanji K and Co.

3790-21—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram and ors v Jusub Cassum, Payne and Co.

3585-21—Sabnis G and S, Vasantrao Keshrinath and Co v Ravminal Bansidhar, Captain and V.

2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Landina E Gomes, Amarchand and M

2991-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhawanishanker Rattanji v Keshavji Damji and anr, Unwalla P and P.

3189-21—Andrade and C, Hiralal Radhakisan Singhi v Keshrimal Champalal and ors, Mantri and Co.

3190-21—Pandia and Co, Hiralal Laloobhai v Durgaprasad Shroff, Mulla and M.

CENTRAL INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Jan. 21.

Ajmer, Merwara, Rajputana and Central India are holding a Provincial Khilafat Conference at Ajmer during Urs of the Khawaja Saheb on 9th, 10th and 11th February under the Presidentship of Maulana Mahomed Ali. Maulana Shaukat Ali and the revered Bi-Amma will grace the occasion with their Presence. Other Ulema and leaders have been invited.

The Provincial Jamiatul Ulema is also holding a conference at Ajmer on the same dates under the Presidentship of Maulana Abdul Majid Sahib Kadri Badauni. Some momentous social and religious problems are going to be considered in these conferences. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Ajmer.

(Continued from column 6.)

kegs paint, 156 cases castor oil, 32 kegs W lead, 247 bales old newspapers, 69 cases O'stores, 20 cases vinegar, 12482 cases chocolate, 400 casks cement, 200 tins pitch, 335 D/s sanitary fluid, 150 bags fruit salt, 440 D/s 43 cases oil varnish, 936 pieces copper ingots, 54 bales paper, 240 crates Heavy bread, 50 cases 20 D/s turpentine, 200 cases condensed milk, 160 cases medicine, 80 coils steel wire, 9 cases medicinal liquid paraffin, 67 cases beer, 40 bottles quicksilver, 35 D/s paint oil, 69 cases aluminium dishes, 180 bundles 69 loose 27 cases piping, 652 rolls wire netting, 40 cases cigarettes, 350 pieces axle bones, 225 cases gin, 40 kegs chrome alum, 20 kegs alizarine, 27 cases toffee, 35 cases iron standards, 45 D/s 20 kegs grease, 20 cases gloy, 65 bales old clothing, 109 cases hams and bacon, 40 bags trunk rivets, 23 cases artificial silk yarn, 62 cases biscuits, 26 bales paper, 112 cases manhole covers and frames, 41 packages electric lamps, 50 cases Mellin's food, 250 D/s anticorrosive paint.

From Antwerp:—800 bundles steel sheets, 564 bundles steel plates, 9386 bundles steel bars, 475 bundles steel hoops, 176 cases champagne, 50 crates asbestos cement sheets, 200 coils wire, 100 cases candles, 28 cases galvanized staples.

From Port Said:—100 bags almonds, 50 bales cottons, 15 cases gum mastic, 2 cases specie paste, 35 bags nuts.

S S Othello from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co:—1775 barrels alum, 130 bags sulphate alumina, 2051 bundles steel, 20 casks scrap steel, 193 casks whiting, 71 loose M S flats, 40 loose chemicals, 23 bundles iron plates, 888 D/s water paint, 81 bundles 246 pieces steel angles, 150 pairs wheel and axles, 20 cases cod liver oil, 1771 D/s 26 cases disinfectant fluid, 30 cases disinfectant powder, 25 casks blue colour, 1083 180 cases paint, 411 bundles springs, 350 D/s turps subst, 30 D/s black varnish, 169 cases colour, 29 cases oil varnish, 108 casks liquid metal polish, 55 cases washing blue, 4778 D/s linseed oil, 12 casks old files, 14 cases cycles, 18 loose steel bars, 10 cases black lead.

From Middlesborough:—910 bundles galvanized sheets, 305 bundles galvanized flat sheets, 105 bundles galvanized plain sheets, 2760 loose rails, 327 bundles hoops, 2519 plates Haro spelter, 1138 loose steel plates, 120 loose joists, 75 loose angles, 50 loose flats, 915 bundles rods, 113 bundles bars, 124 pieces and packages bridge-work, 6310 loose sleepers, 54 cases keys.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23.

Ridderkerk, Kaneye, Hamburg.
Bandra, Fisher, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

City of Batavia, Spencer, Liverpool.
Massilia Caithness, Liverpool.

S S Ridderkerk:—The E D Sassoon and Co's steamer Ridderkerk, 3173 tons, Captain R C Kaneye, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J Fisher, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Batavia:—The City Line steamer City of Batavia, 3572 tons, Captain H Spencer, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3287 tons, Captain J B Caithness, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain G J Harley, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

O S K's steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo on the 22nd instant and is due to arrive here on the 26th idem.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(TUESDAY, January 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Akenfels 3300 Karachi, 29/11 Graham & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool. 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Dalgoma 3571 K'chi, 25/1 M M & Co.
5 Karapara 3722, Durban 25/1 M M & Co.
6 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5180 Kobe, 24-1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 29-1, N Y Kaisha.
9 City of Batavia 3572, Dunkirk 23-1 K N and Co.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
12 Falkenfels 3812 K'chi, 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Algie, 3709 N Y, NF Volkart Bros.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan, 23/1 M M & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gurada 3218 Cal 26/1 M M and Co.
2 Arioste 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf 24/1, M M & Co.
4 Dalgoma 3571 K'chi, 25/1 M M & Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan 26/1 O S Kaisha.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Jalaeera 2853 N P N F, S S N Co.
9 Ridderkerk 3174 Colombo 29/1 E D S and Co.
10 & 11 Braurisome Hall 2722 K'chi 25/1, K N and Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 22.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw F P, K Esmail; 45 bales wool raw F P, C Chaganmall; 10 bales wool raw F P, B Harbhan; 67 bales wool raw F P, G Gumanmall; 3725 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

13 bales wool raw, R Veerchand; 20 bales wool raw, David Sassoon.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—50 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee.

S S Massilia for Constantinople:—32 cwts mendhi powder, A A Kadar.

S S Algie for New York:—633 bales raw cotton F P, F F Campbell; 480 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Delamoor for Hull:—5500 cwts rape seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Delamoor for Dunkirk:—282 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 275 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Treloske for Marseilles:—200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 24 cwts cummin seed, C Jivanlal.

S S Treloske for Trieste:—425 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 255 bales raw cotton, Walter Pavri; 440 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 440 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Solhang for Antwerp:—2089 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongajee.

S S Solhang for Ghent:—330 bales cotton S, P, F F Campbell; 330 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Branksone Hall for Antwerp:—3912 cwts linseed oil cakes, Volkart Bros.

S S Branksone for Liverpool:—2175 cwts myrabollams, 150 cwts dill seed, C Jivanlal; 400 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 515 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 21 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Vishram.

S S Delta for London:—4009 cwts groundnut oil cake expeller, M Somjee; 18 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Sons.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—3000 cwts rape seed, Louis Dreyfus; 132 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—50 bales raw cotton, Gorio Ltd; 220 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S Falkenfel for Hamburg:—3 pots palmyra oil, Volkart Bros; 20 cwts cardamoms, S. Laljee; 235 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 1250 cwts groundnut oil cakes, The Alliance T Co.

S S Falkenfel for Bremen:—168 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Falkenfel for Antwerp:—200 bales cotton fly, G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton fly, C Peraj.

S S Clan Manroe for Antwerp:—157 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros; 50 bales hemp, G Manji.

S S Clan Manroe for Hamburg:—220 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 224 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Manroe for Ghent:—784 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Pretoria for Dunkirk:—550 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 36 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—10 bales sheep skin, K Esmail; 1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 425 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Kiddernore for Osaka:—1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Shanko Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, Sassoon J David.

S S Burma Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 880 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 600 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—800 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 111 bales raw cotton P P, Ralli Bros; 500 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Nagoya:—600 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Yamei Maru for Kobe:—600 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha; 800 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Yamei Maru for Osaka:—400 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha; 700 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, Sassoon J David; 25 cwts gum katira, M H Dehadasti.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 22.

S S Mathiaro from London, Agents M M and Co:—284 cases provisions, 15 cases brandy, 880 reels ginning material, 52 cases sherry, 205 cases wincarnis, 23 boxes autos, 31 cases soaps, 1000 zinc plates, 64 cases emulsion, 20 cases sugar, 20 cases syrup, 108 cases vibrona, 1083

(Continued in Column 5.)

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

NEW CURRENCY IN GERMANY.

(BY PROFESSOR BENOY KUMAR SARKAR.)

The financial world as well as economic theories are aware that since October currency reform movement has been going on in Germany hand in hand with steps to reconstruction in public finance. The establishment of a new bank in Berlin known as the Rentenbank as well as the circulation of a new money the Rentenmark on Nov. 15 are also well known facts.

In one of the recent issues of the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" of Zurich Dr. Justus Schoenthal, librarian of the Rentenbank, has contributed an article on the law by which the bank has been brought into being. On the general currency situation with special reference to the part to be played by the Rentenmark the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of Belin publishes a paper from Dr. Buecher, one of the Directors of the new bank. Buecher is also president of the "Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie," the "federation of German industry." It is the central organization which controls and unifies the industrial concerns of Germany by a sort of trust in regard to all foreign activities—not only as regards market, raw materials, etc., but also in matters of taxes to be paid to the state and problem of reparation due to the allies.

The German Government itself, says Dr. Buecher, was financially too weak to establish a gold note bank or to help the Reichsbank, the official bankinghouse, re-function as such. A private bank had, therefore, to be established by the people. At first Dr. Helfferich's plan of a rye-bank, somewhat analogous to the corn-bank of Soviet Russia, based on the value of agricultural produce was considered to be acceptable. Helfferich was a minister under the old regime and is appreciated among theorists as author of treatises on money and banking. But subsequently the name was changed and his principle has been embodied in the Rentenbank.

It is founded on the *Renten*, i.e. interest of every form of property existing in Germany, [illegible] the banks industries and agri- [illegible] its directors are to be found [illegible] economic interest that [illegible] representatives of every [illegible] the country possesses.

The Rentenbank is by law authorised to issue not more than 3,200 million Rentenmarks on the strength of all its *Renten*. Of this 800 million must be considered to be the reserve fund, and the rest, divided into equal shares of 1200 million each, is to be offered as loan to the Government and to the private enterprises.

NOT GOVERNMENT MONEY.

It is clear, then, that the Rentenmark is not Government money in the sense in which the mark coined or printed by the Reichsbank is and has been. It is a money which the State has licensed the people or the people's representatives to circulate for some temporary purposes. The German currency is thus passing through a communal transition before it can reach its final character. It should be observed, further, that the paper-mark (the money issued by the Government, i.e. the Reichsbank) continues still to be the "legal tender." The Rentenmark is functioning solely as a standard of value as "stable money" like the dollar, pound, gulden etc.

One notices that in the estimation of the founders of the Rentenmark as well as of the law which has constituted it the German Government itself is in need of as much credit as the entire *Privat-wirtschaft* or economic organization of the land. And as a matter of fact, since such credit was not forthcoming to the Government from private or State sources in foreign countries that Germany has been compelled to found this bank of an extraordinary character.

Owing among other reasons to the continual fall of the paper-mark the German Government has for some time been actually "bankrupt". In simpler wars, the revenues accruing to the State through taxes, duties and so forth have not been equal to the disbursements incurred by it. However high the "public income" in terms of paper-money may have appeared to be it was nothing compared to the high prices at which the State expenditure had to be met with the falling money". "It is no secret", says Dr. Schoenthal, "that the revenues suffering as they do under the financial pressure of the Treaty of Versailles and the Ruhr occupation are in their present form the furthest removed from the possibilities of covering the inconceivably high figures which the public expenditure has reached. From half official sources one can [illegible] a guess that the revenues do not to-day cover even one-hundredth part of the expenses. The Government has during the last few months been able to maintain itself solely by selling treasury bills to the Reichsbank which has issued paper-money accordingly."

The Rentenbank has therefore been improvised to help the German Government out of its bankruptcy—and this, again, curiously enough, by offering loans. The credit, however, is not by any means to exceed 1200 million Rentenmarks.

The loan is being given under very stringent conditions. In the first place, a part of the loan is to be devoted to clearing off some of the short-period loans the Government has contracted during the last few months. A sum of 300 million Rentenmark has been placed at the disposal of the government on the assurance that the whole amount be spent by it in buying back of the Reichsbank all the tresury bills it has sold during its emergency

The custom of selling treasury bills to the Reichsbank as a method of state borrowing is paralleled by the British Government's usual practice in regard to the three-month bills sold through the Bank of England. The practice although often prejudicial to "private" finance, has also found in recent years an imitation in the Swiss federation's relations with the Schweizerischen Nationalbank.

The German Government has also assured the new credit-institution that it will not sell any more bills to the Reichsbank. Since the establishment of the Rentenbank a great deal of the bills has been bought back by the Government, and the Reichsbank, fortified as it is with the Rentenmark furnished as purchase price has been able to withdraw corresponding quantities of paper-money which it had issued against treasury bills. The Rentenbank has been a great prop to the Reichsbank which has been relieved of the necessity of always of having recourse to the note-printing press. A powerful curb to "inflation" has in this manner been available in Germany.

In the second place the remaining sum of 900 million Rentenmarks can be drawn by the Government as advance from the credit institution for purposes of financial reconstruction i. e., in order to make both State ends meet. This sum is available until October 1925. The Rentenbank will get an interest of 6 per cent on this loan, whereas the other loan is free of interest. The government has further to see to it that a severe retrenchment takes place in its "household". Reduction in the number of officials, curtailment of salaries, high rates of taxation on industry and commerce, and raising the hours of labour without proportional raise in wages,—these and other items therefore are looming large in Germany's public finance and social economics.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

SALE OF GOLD.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The "Times of India" in its issue of the 18th instant observes with regard to the latest representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Finance Department, Government of India, that "having once begun a controversy the Indian Merchants' Chamber have felt impelled to stick to their guns.' The implication is that the Chamber should have kept quiet and, instead of kicking up a row, cried hallelujah when the gods from the Olympian heights of Simla condescended to give an explanation, however halting it may be with regard to their mysterious doings. European Chambers are at liberty to threaten even the premier Municipal Corporation of Bombay with all sorts of dire calamities if the Corporation continues to stick to its policy of boycott of British goods. Indian Chambers, however, presumably are not at liberty even to follow the time-worn methods of agitation in the form of representations. It is no a very pleasant form of retort to tell the other party "I told you so," but the Indian Merchants' Chamber can very well say this to the Finance Department after the experience of the last three years; whether it was the procedure to be adopted on the recommendations of the Babington-Smith Committee or the fixing of the rupee at quite an unjustifiable figure in relation to gold or the sale of reverse councils the contentions of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has always proved almost prophetic, for throughout the last three years, history of finance in this country the Chamber has proved itself in the right and the Government has been proved to be in the wrong. The Government of India, however, attaches more importance to its so-called prestige than to the necessity of warding off colossal mistakes in administration. The Indian Merchants' Chamber its record of seventeen years of solid work, does not stand in need of any certificate from anybody, but one can say this that if practical business experience and knowledge of [illegible] and industrial conditions are to [illegible] wealth of economic be seen combined with [illegible] and financial knowledge within the Committee room of any public body in this country it is in the Committee room of this Chamber. The chorus of approval which meets all its pronouncements and has met its latest pronouncement shows that whatever the official heirarchy or the Anglo-Indian commercial world or the Anglo-Indian papers may think of its views, these command universal confidence among the Indian people at large, specially the commercial and industral community. The latest representation is a reply to the speech of Sir Basil Blackett at the Conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce held recently in Bombay. He stated on this occasion that the goal towards which we are all working is, of course, a gold standard. It is the same thing as to say that the goal towards which we are all working is self- [illegible] government for India. The [illegible] Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are surprised to see that the best way that the Government of India can think of establishing such a gold standard which is so dear to their hearts was to deprive India of such little gold in its currency reserve as it had, by lucky accidents, been able to get together. The four reasons adduced by the Government in support of their action were.

1. Conversion of non-interest bearing into interest-bearing asset.

2. Increase of sterling assets by sale price of gold and the interests earned and the consequent avoidance of sterling morrowings.

3. Improving the gold value of the rupee and thereby hastening the day when we can fix the gold value of the rupee.

4. Securing for the Indian tax-payer the present premium on gold with the almost certainty that at a later date we shall, if need be, be able to replace the gold at a cheaper price.

The Chamber very well replies, that the gold in the currency reserve is not an asset of the Government. If there are so many and varied advantages in the conversion of gold into securities India may very well ask why England is foregoing all these immense advantages. The Chamber adduces pertinent examples of the Bank of England which is still old-fash- [illegible] ioned enough to believe in sound and substantial gold reserve. The "Times of India" need not think that it is only the Indian Merchants' Chamber which is bitten by the gold bug. The Bank of England and the Federal Banks of the United States are bitten evidently by even bigger gold bug, for we have not found them [illegible] their gold reserves acting upon the precious prophecy ventured by the "Times of India" that all economic thought is veering away from the tyranny of gold and by the time that India is in a position to establish an effective gold standard it will be an anachronism and a superfluity which it is not worth a moment's effort to produce."

REVERSION TO THE PRE-WAR RATIO.

The Committee of the Chamber deal in their representation with another important question also, viz., reversion to the pre-war ratio in our coinage and paper currency acts. The Finance Member admitted that the rate of two shillings was fictitious and yet he thought it did not harm. The Chamber replies that such a change in the unit of value is a fraud on all producers and all debtors and object to allowing this fraud to continue on the Statute Book. What they want is that the hurried legislation of 1920 be reversed and that the *status quo ante* be restored. If the two shillings rate is merely fictitious and does not signify anything it is a wonder why the European Chambers have constituted themselves champion of this rate and do not want any disturbance of the present arrangement. They passed a resolution at the Calcutta session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce as also a resolution at the recent session in Bombay emphasising that the the two shilling rate need not be disturbed at present. The Finance Member when he was at Genoa expressed certain opinions of which he has been reminded time after time by his critics. Sir Purshotamdas reminded him last year of his important opinion with reference to the pre-war parity and the Chamber reminds him again in their representation. If there are advantages in a return to the pre-war parity, why should there be any hesitation with regard to India alone? The Committee of the Chamber further show how the ratio mentioned in the Coinage and Currency Acts is far from being harmless, for it is the greatest stumbling block in the way of automatic working of our currency. Sir Basil Blackett imagines that the Indian commercial community requires stability at one shilling four pence sterling. This is not true at all and it may be pointed out that in the two Acts relevant to this question the pound sterling was never mentioned. The ratio of the rupee is put down therein as equal to so many grains of gold or as so many rupees to a sovereign, in other words we have always been linked to gold and never to the paper sterling.

COMMERCE AND POLITICS.

The Finance Member tried to draw a red-herring cross the trail in his speech when he referred to the so-called political influences which actuated the Chamber in its agitation. He has, however, caught a Tartar in this case, for the Committee of the Chamber have strongly resented the implication in his speech and observe that such a responsible officer of the Government of India as the Finance Member should have used a better argument than such an allegation and express the hope that "such a hackneyed and well-exposed effort at prejudicing a just and fair difference of opinion at best between him and the Chamber will never weigh with the thinking section of the public." Whenever there is any expression of opinion of which the Government do not approve, the charge is made that there is something political behind it, as if the very mention of the word politics will damn the whole thing. This is not the first time that the Government or its officials have tried this game with institutions like the Chamber and it is well, therefore, that the Chamber has in a bold and outspoken manner exposed the mentality which lies behind framing such useless and frivolous charges as that the Chamber's attitude is governed by politics. The question of currency and exchange is one that concerns the well-being of an overwhelming majority of India's millions viz. all its producers and its manufacturers and can most seriously affect them for well or ill. Surely the Finance Member does not think with other Government officials that the *Ma bap* theory of the Government is still holding good and that nobody else but the Government has to look afer the interests of all these. It is the fundamental duty of the Chamber to look after all such interests and the Committee retort in quite a dignified manner that they "will not be deterred by any such unwarranted allegation of political motives for what they conceive to be their duty to the country in general and to the commercial community in particular."

EVILS OF INDUSTRIALISM.

The muddled European situation, insistence of France on getting her pound of flesh, disruption of Continental exchanges, the after-math of the War, reaction following the boom period, are among some of the causes held responsible for the unemployment problem. If the whole situation is properly analysed it will be found that what is known as big scale industries and the utter industrialisation of a country all go as factors in creating the tension of unemployment. It is no use pouncing upon remedies like Imperial Preference or protection as long as the festering sore within is not healed. This festering sore is that of industrialism, the grinding down of the people in the mechanical fashion to the tune set by western economists and financiers. The cult of production regardless of consequences must lead to the sister cult of forcing consumption regardless of consequences. It is this vicious circle in which Europe has moved and in which some of the Asiatic countries are wanting to move that appeals one at the ghastliness of the whole thing. The redemption of Europe from this haunting spectre of unemployment will only come out through the cessation of wars, elimination of war-spirit, breaking down of the tariff barriers and for ever burying the now exposed economic theories of the West and taking up the profound, revolutionary and world-old economic truths proclaimed by Mahatma Gandhi. I admit such a statement will appear absurd to many but I have always referred to the Mahatma as the greatest economist of his age. He is an Apostle of Peace and his apostleship includes the economic transformation of the world, or what one may say, the placing of the world on quite a new economic foundation. Let the craze for production be stopped and the craze for forcing up consumption will also stop automatically. With that will collapse the favourite economic theories of the West that the main index to the civilization of a particular people is the standard of its necessities. It is believed that the more so-called necessities a man has the more civilised he is. Not so thought the ancient; not so thought the Great religious preachers who were all economists. Not so thinks the Mahatma, who emphasises the truth that the civilization of a man or a people is in inverse ratio to his necessities. The West is politically, socially and even spiritually in want of the message of the Mahatma. What she is still more in want is the economic message of the Mahatma and only when [illegible] this economic message is received then will the travail of unemployment and the thousand and one agonies attendant upon this unemployment in the peculiar climatic and economic conditions of the West disappear. Otherwise all the remedies suggested will but go to accentuate the disease as they are merely aimed at treating the symptoms. The modern physical culture school for instance says that several diseases can be cured by fasting. It is alleged that doctors accentuate the disease by giving food to a man in particular diseased conditions and it is claimed that what is wanted is fasting for physical body to relieve itself of all its evils and to be again in a conditon to produce red corpuscles of blood. Similarly what the West wants is a fast, abstention from all the things which it is considered as its natural and necessary food—high speed production, big-scale industries, colossal financial speculations, huge capitalist deals in oils and other substances, creation of unnecessary, injurious and ruinous tastes, in short everything that goes to make up the modern West. Let us beware in time that we do not rush in for those very things from which the West is now suffering as if it were in the clutches of an octopus. Modern big-scale industrialism or commercial Imperialism, whatever you call it, has the capacity of fatally charming people with its siren sounds. Shall we have the necessary strength to resist these temptations?

STOCK EXCHANGE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held at the Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on Tuesday under the presidentship of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Association.

At the commencement [illegible] the President delivered the following speech:—"Gentlemen, as the reports and the Accounts of our Association for 1922 have been already circulated amongst you, I shall take them as read. Before putting the formal resolution to your vote permit me please to offer a few observations. We have transferred Rs. 23,024/5/1 to the credit of the Association's funds, being the excess of income over expenditure which will, I dare say, be considered satisfactory Our funds now stand at Rs. 23 lacs, but we have in hand at our disposal Rs. 6½ lakhs only, as Rs. 12 lakhs are invested in Land and Buildings, about a lakh is advanced to members against security of cards, Rs. 3¾ lakhs stand to the credit of Investment Account at cost price, the market value of which is about Rs. 3 lakhs, and out of the balance of Rs. 6½ lakhs about Rs. 5½ lakhs are deposited with Banks and Joint Stock Companies, whise Rs. 75.000 are in Current Accounts.

Our expenses now have greatly increased and as lower rates of interest will in future be obtainable our income will decrase; you cannot under the circumstances expect hereafter the same good results.

The year 1922 will be memorable in the annals of our Association. During the year under review corners in various scrips were engineered by Syndicates on a gigantic scale never known before, which have resulted in great disasters as naturally expected. It was due to the high standard of commercial morality displayed by Seth Mathradas Goculdas that our Exchange safely tided over all difficulties He was able to receive valuable help in time from Sir Fazulbhoy, one of our capitalists. Otherwise a crisis would ave surely overtaken our Bazar. However loud the clamour of interested persons and however unfounded malicious the attacks of individuals and of a certain inspired section of the press, it has been made clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that our Association has maintained its honour and prestige untarnished. That in itself is a source of the highest gratification to us. Another noteworthy event during the year was a resolution that was proposed by Mr. Haveliwalla in the Legislative Council and passed for the appointment of a committee to investigate into the affairs of our Exchange. We strongly urged on the Government to appoint such a committee so that justice may be done to our Association. The committee was oppointed. It has now finished its work. It will be clearly seen from the summary of recommendations which have been furnished to us by the committee, just to be read to you, that no sweeping reforms are suggested; but we shall wait to learn all the details when the full report is published. Till then it is inadvisable to offer any criticism of our own thereon. But I will venture to make one observation only that those who had malignantly demanded that the watch of the Exchange which was going wrong was to be set right have been exceedingly disappointed. Evidently the shoe-makers (to use the homely simile employed by Sir W. Atlay) who under the pretext of repairing the machinery of our watch were angling for an entry into our Exchange have been greatly chagrined. Sir Wilfrid Atlay, as you all know, expressed himself as follows, in terms so clear that they could not be mistaken:—"To my mind nothing is more ludicrous than an idea of putting a number of soe-makers among a body of watch makers to manage its affairs." None even outside the Association who understand what business is will deny that Sir Hilfrid has rendered our Association justice; and a spirit of fairplay prompts me to say that none of the members of the committee showed the least willingness to enforce on us shoe-makers to wind the key of our watch. Sir Wilfrid's name will ever be remembered by the Association with gratitude for the justice he has done us. Such being the result, with your permission, I wish to keep the Exchange closed for all business on Saturday next.

Wit regard to the complaints of the public regarding Holidays we gave ample explanation. As a result we see that in the summary of recommendations we have received no reference is made to this very inconsequential matter.

CORNERS.

I do not think it proper at this stage to make any remarks on the suggestion of the committee for the rescission of Rule No. 26 regarding corners. It is most advisable to wait and reserve whatever we may have to say on it till the publication of the full report. Barring this, the other recommendations made are of minor importance. Some of them, it may not be possible for us to accept, and I feel sure that neither the bona-fide investing public nor speculators will be in the least sufferers by our non-acceptance. We shall, of course, unanimously accept such practical suggestions as we consider are likely to be beneficial to the public.. I feel that when we have accepted all reasonable suggestions after the report is published we shall be fully rewarded for all the care and trouble we took to safe-guard the interests of the bona-fide investors, which I need not observe, are identical with those of the Association, regardless of the Bull's and the Bears who are welcome to indulge to their heart's content in their own conceits.

With regard to the suggestions to change the name of our Association and the date of our Annual General Meeting as well as for another designation of our Board of Directors and the Arbitration Committee, etc., all I would say is that the Association should not allow any outsider to encroach on the rights and liberties prescribed by the constitution. No such arbitrary encroachment can be allowed to any individual or authority.

The less we say now on this subject the better. Let us not waste our time in idle vagaries. We may fully rely on the practical wisdom of our Government that they will not allow themselves to indulge in emptiness and vagaries. Mr. Haveliwalla has made ample amends by his frank admission in regard to the injustice he did us in ignorance. He unhesitatingly told the committee that "What I said at the Council while moving the resolution was all based on hearsay and what appeared in papers and on public protests." In fact he admitted that he knew nothing about the management of the Stock Exchange. Thus it is worth remembering that no heed or credence need be given at all to what may appear in irresponsible newspapers or what may be babbled by responsible or irresponsible persons and bodies without first ascertaining facts. The public should not be misled by mendacious reports inspired by selfish persons in such papers. Neither a fairminded public should heed such reports and accept them as gospel truth. In this connection let me quote the following instance: (Messrs. Epps & Co., Stock Brokers of New York issued a circular to the holders of the shares of Middle States Oil Co. [illegible] in September last, informing them [illegible] ults):—

"The Controlling shar[illegible] holder, Mr. Haskell was selling out [illegible] holdings. The circular urged "go [illegible] and do likewise." The circular also [illegible] recommended the purchase, after the suggested sales of certain stocks carries by Epps & Co. The Middle States Oil Co. received many letters from stock holders inquiring whether as stated in the circular, Mr. Charles N. Haskell had sold out and therefore they made a complaint of this circular letter. A supreme Court injunction was issued by Justice Charles L. Guy in Septem. 1922 against brokers Epps & Co. on application of Deputy Attorney General John Dwyer."

Similarly we would be benefited if we put to the test information given with a design to deceive investors so that its veracity may be put to the test.

ILL FOUNDED CRTICISMS.

At present I cannot refrain from observing that owing to mistakes or errors of judgment by Directors and Agents of our Industrial Concerns there is very little of business of a profitable character. Some concerns are incurring losses. At such a juncture it would be grievous to witness rowdism of a character recently displayed by some raving shareholders. Their ill-founded criticisms do neither good to themselves nor to the generality of shareholders. Moreover it unwarrantably injures the interests of the unfortunate concerns. At such times it is necessary to act with the utmost circumspection. Otherwise Banks and other accomodative firms would desist from giving financial help to such Companies whose condition would be endangered without any substantial reason. The ultimate sufferers will be shareholders themselves as those of the Tata Bank. At the same time Agents should do their best to respect the reasonable demands of shareholders which is calculated to improve the position of their concerns. It would be well were a shareholders' association established which might fairly represent the genuine complaints of shareholders to those responsible so as to protect all interests. Were such an association established I feel sure our Association will not fail to do all in their power to assist it by sound advice and suggestions so that the interests of the investing public may be safely guarded.

Gentlemen, I now propose that report and accounts for the year ending 1922 be adopted. Before putting it to vote I shall be glad to answer any questions that may be put."

The report and the accounts as audited were duly seconded, and after being put to vote were passed unanimously. After some more resolutions relating to the Association were adopted after discussions, the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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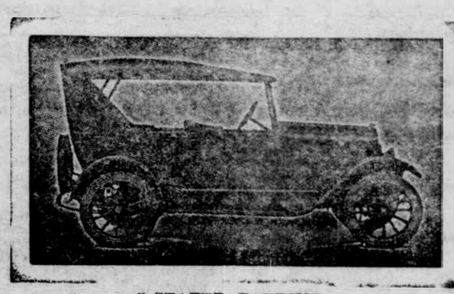

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Full particulars on application.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

RUBBER.

London, Jan 21.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar. 12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. 13 7/8
Tone:—Flat not much doing.

LONDON, January 21.

Stock exchange was depressed owing to Railway strike and weakness of foreign exchange, but late there was good recovery in absence of welling pressure.

Pennsylvania Crude oil was 4 dollars a vassel against three dollars in the beginning of the month.

Danish Crown is depreciated to 26 Government have withdrawn exchange.

LONDON, January 21.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £177/8 January February very quiet.

Linseed Bombay Bold £23 7/8 afloat Hull.

Cottonseed Bombay £10½ D. J. Hull.

Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/6 January valve.

Castorseed Bombay £24 J. F. Paine.

Rapeseed Toria £20½ J. F. Hamburg.

Rapeseed Ferozepore £18½ D. J.

Cottonseed Egyptian Black Sakellaridas £12 4 January.

Lapeseed Brown Kutnee £19 January Hull.

LONDON, January 21.

Gram Peas Karachi Red £46½ J. F.

Marze Karachi £41½ J. F.

Indian Barley £32½ January.

Cotton oil Egyptian Crude £44.

Cocoanut oil Ceylon £48½ Cif. Jan. Feb.

Gingelly seed Large White 15 per cent £26½ J. F. Rotherdam.

Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba £46½ January.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 21, 1924.

Cotton	25,677	Bales
Wheat	14,464	Cwts
Linseed		
Rape etc,	2,183	,,
Gingellyseed	1,679	,,
Poppyseed	5,956	,,
Groundnuts	297	,,
Castorseed	3,955	,,
Rice	4,634	,,
Myrabolams	9,403	
Cottonseed	24,230	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	4,461	,,
Juwar	1,951	,,
Masur	795	
Barley	130	,,
Bajri	5,500	,,
Coal	764	Tons.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 21st Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.957	in.
Temperature of air	74.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.5	,,
Dew point	57.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	57%	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3	,,
Minimum ,, ,,	63.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNE,NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	208

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m	ft. in
Sat.	19	17 15	27 0	26	11 5	18 0
		5 20	25 3		22 57	20 6
Tu.	22	21 14	26 4	22	2 1	20 4
		8 52	27 9		14 24	16 1
W.	23	22 9	26 8	23	3 14	20 5
		2 9	28 10		15 19	15 7
Th.	24	14 15	28 6	24	8 24	18 7
		10 46	26 0		19 58	17 0
F.	25	23 43	27 7	25	5 8	18 8
		13 10	29 2		7 0	14 6
S.	26	2 25	28 6	27	8 47	17 7
		14 5	27 6		20 36	18 2
M.	28	3 4	27 10	28	9 34	17 7
		15 47	26 1		21 30	19 4

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N. N. Wadia, Esq, C.I-E.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919,	62,635
Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT,

CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 21.

The Thirteenth meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India commenced at Bangalore this morning when H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore opened the proceedings with a short speech which was followed by the presidential address of Mr. Milligan, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. Several distinguished visitors from all over India were present at the public meeting and long with H. H. the Maharaja the platform was occupied by the Hon. the British Resident in Mysore, Mr. A. M. Banerji, Diwan, Mr. Milligan and Dr. Boleman, Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

His Highness the Maharaja in welcoming the Board to Mysore said that the Board of Agriculture in India met that day for the first time in an Indian State. It gave his Highness therefore peculiar pleasure to welcome them to Mysore. The importance of agriculture to the prosperity of India could not be too frequently emphasised. It was an industry upon which three-fourths of the Indian people depended for their livelihood. More than that it formed the foundation upon which most of the other industries were built. The work that was done towards the development of this basic industry must, therefore, have most profound and far reaching effects on the prosperity of this country. His Highness concluded by saying that theirs was a task which might well give a pause to the most determined minds. He would, therefore, exhort them to go forward with stout hearts with their deliberations in Bangalore strengthening their purpose and clarifying their vision for the task that lay before them.

AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

This was followed by a speech of Mr. Milligan who said that it was his first duty to express appreciation of the members of the Board of H. H. the Maharaja's kindness in inviting them to hold their biennial meeting in Mysore and the additional honour in presiding at their opening meeting. As His Highness had said, this was the first occasion on which the Board had met in an Indian State. It was also the first occasion in the history of the Board on which a ruling Prince had consented to preside at its opening meeting. "The occasion is unique," said Mr. Milligan "and if I may say so, inspiring. Mysore is justly proud of its position amongst the Indian States Here the educational system is on a high level. Co-operation has made rapid strides and the importance of scientific research receives its due recognition. We may congratulate ourselves on the opportunity afforded to us by your Government of obtaining first hand acquaintance with the agricultural problems of the State and to see what has been achieved by the agricultural department." Mr. Milligan then addressed a few words to the members of the Board and said, "Since we last met the Agricultural Department as a whole has had a very anxious time owing to the financial situation.

FINANIAL STRINGENCY.

"Although the current activities of the department have not been affected to any considerable extent, the Financial stringency has unfortunately stood in the way of the development which has been so seriously delayed during the war. Recruitment of experts to the existing vacancies has been limited to nine officers in the Indian Agricultural Service and five in the civil veterinary department. The number of the vacant posts in the Indian Agricultural Service is not fewer than forty-one". The scheme for the expansion of the Pusa institute and the provision of post-graduate training to qualify Indians for admission to the Indian Agricultural Service which had received the approval of the Secretary of State for India, had, owing to financial considerations, not been proceeded with.

A beginning had however been made in providing post graduate training in sciences allied to agriculture including animal husbandry and dairying. Similar training for veterinary officers had been arranged for as an experimental measure at Muktesar. After this Mr. Milligan discussed at some length several subjects that would come up for discussion at the Board and concluded by again thanking His Highness on behalf of the Board.

EPILEPSY.

QUERY ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Except in the case of young children, epilepsy seems to be an incurable disease. By a very careful and scrupulous attention to diet and by clean and cool surroundings for the patient, the virulence of the attack can be mitigated and the intervals between two attacks can be lengthened. Allopathic doctors prescribe invariably three bromides in large or small doses according to the stamina of the patient. Small doses—I am speaking from personal experience extending over a period of 18 years, because one of demon—have no effect and large doses and in what is technically called "bromism" vertised as cures are utterly useless and most ineffective. Homoeopathy cannot help in any ways of treatment so far as this is concerned. with no effect. But, I have said already, relief The following are some of the points to which attention ought to be paid:—

1. Purgatives must be taken in at least twice a month.

2. Hot water bath to the body and very cold douche to the head and the neck.

3. Avoidance of chillies and other pungent stuffs and also fatty substances.

4. A liberal use of well cooked vegetables leaves excepted.

5. Reading of Aesop's Fables, Arabian Nights, Tales of Tennalaraman (South Indian stories) and other similar works. Those who have had a fair grasp of English can very well read Pickwick Papers with perhaps the utmost advantage.

6. [illegible] once in a day.

7. Sleeping on hard surface but with the mattress [illegible]

If any one will guarantee radical cure, I am prepared to give Rs. 500 in addition to the expenses reasonably connected with the treatment, provided, of course that the treatment will not be too costly or too difficult to an ordinary middle class person.—Yours etc.

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon, Bombay, Jan. 21.

MADDOCK APPRECIATION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day, the whole nation rejoices at the successful operation which Mr. Gandhi underwent and Col. Maddock, the operator, is entirely responsible for the national rejoicing. It is said that the gallant Colonel averted, by his prompt decision, a national calamity and for this act of the Colonel expressions of gratitude are showered upon the head of the Colonel by those who are nearest and dearest to the operated. But, when it is now admitted as a fact that, had the operation been delayed by a few hours, Mr. Gandhi would have breathed his last, our sense of gratitude demands that the man who averted the national calamity should not go with a mere expression of feelings nor shall the nation be satisfied with it. It seems to me, Sir, that considering the gain the nation has had, it ought to recognise the Colonel's services in some material shape and as a token of gratitude I take the liberty to suggest to my countrymen that the Colonel be presented with a purse and a medal the cost of which to be borne out of public subscription. And, there is absolutely no doubt that subscriptions wil be pouring in from every nook and corner of the country if a Fund is started under the name of "Maddock Appreciation Fund". It will not be unworthy of the occasion and the purpose to hold a public meeting. I trust that you also Sir will use your powerful pen to tell the Indian public that it is due to them, their genius, and tradition to show their gratitude in some practical shape to Col. Maddock for his splendid and distinguished services to the country. I trust that my suggestion will commend itself to my countrymen.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon, Jan. 21.

A SAD DECLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Editor of the "Times of India" professes to be unable "to understand the mental processes of those who are giving support to the present clamour for the release of Mr. Gandhi." I can personally quite understand this incapacity, but for the sake of the decency of journalism I must ask you to give publicity to the following protest:—

The following appears in the current issue of "Illustrated Weekly." "A division is expected (in the House of Commons to-morrow.) Defeat is inevitable. And then Mr. Ramsay Macdonald the board school boy *of unrecognised parentage*, will be Premier of Great Britain." The suggestion is, that a *bastard* is about to take his seat on "the seats of the mighty", to use Mr. Asquith's phrase.

Now, this reference to Mr. Macdonald's parentage, has been culled from the writings of the notorious Horatio Bottomley, who raked up and published certain "disclosures" in "John Bull" 12 years ago. For this sort of drivel one turns to publications of men of the type of Bottomley and Rober Siever "The Pink Un" and papers of that ilk, but I submit it is unworthy of and wholly foreign to the traditions of such a paper as the "Times of India." I am forwarding the above to Sir Thomas Bennett, Sir Stanley Reed and the Labour Leaders to enable them to form an appreciation of "the mental processes" of those who are at present directing the editorial columns —at Bori Bunder—of "The Light of Asia."—Yours, etc.

EUROPEAN.

Jan. 20.

P.S. A cynic could pertinently refer to "the unrecognised parentage" of a vast multitude of the English "Nobility" including the descendants of William IV by his "unholy" alliance with Mrs. Jordan.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Tardeo Bridge is again infested by budmashes. Last night, so early as 9 o'clock, I was attacked by five mavalies, one of whom attempted to throttle me in the corner between Madhavji Mill and Gilder Road. I was saved by the approach of other passers-by, but not before I had my knee badly cut and my clothes torn by being thrown down in the struggle to defend myself. I am writing to the Municipal authorities to arrange for the place being better lighted, and I hope this will attract the notice of the Police authorities also in the interests of public safety.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. DESAI.

210 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Jan. 21.

STRIKES AND LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whenever the Laborers strike in any country, the Government at the helm considers its duty to mediate somehow to avert the work to some extent in order to save the [illegible] And it does this to the resentment of the [illegible] English Laborites rise in power, what will [illegible] Laborite to answer please.—Yours, etc.,

"[illegible]"

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER
Mrs. S. W. says: "I my self derived great benefit from Glaxo during the months before Baby was born, and was always in perfect health."

You *can* nurse Baby yourself

If the greatest privilege of motherhood is to be yours: if you would know the joy of having Baby dependent on you alone for health and strength, make sure now that you will be able to nurse him yourself. Very many mothers who could not otherwise nurse their babies have been enabled to do so by taking Glaxo themselves every day. Taken regularly two or three times a day (both before and after Baby's arrival), Glaxo enriches and stimulates the flow of breast milk, and maintains the mother's strength without taxing her digestion.

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Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics.' The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London & New Zealand.

"FACILITIES,"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have gone through your notes under the heading "Facilities" carefully and am very much upset at the way you condemn the landlords as a class of their extracting more rents from the tenants and inventing other source of devices such as 'pugrees.' I wonder what makes you, an impartial journal to take such a view? Have you ever tried to know how the landlords receiving moderate rent with a limited source of income, not to speak of the rich ones, are subjected to by these worthies? You single out one instance how landlords extract 'pugrees' from tenants. Have you ever cared to know how the tenants used to take exhorbitant 'pugrees' from sub-letting their premises before the amendment of the Rent Act. Still the same practise continues. If they get good 'pugree,' they give possession of their rooms to others without the consent of the landlord. In such cases, though the landlord has the sole right of his property has to keep quiet. "Give a dogs bad name and kill him." In the same way, you people not caring to examine case through an unbiassed mind go on condemning the landlord. Do you ever think what's the position of a landlord today? He is a mere figure head, sometimes the respectable landlords who never care to see the face of a badmash, have to face the wrath of such worthies. By chance if any tenant of ill repute or making boisterous noise at night times be found, cannot be ejected, as the sole plea advanced by the tenant is of increasing the rent. The misfortune is that not a single tenant comes forward to give evidence as a witness. For instance if a male or female of ill repute be found in the neighbourhood, of a landlord, and in order that his family may not be contaminated thereby, he wants to evict them, he cannot do so, you know how it is difficult to prove it. Even if a landlord dares taking proceeding against no tenants come forward to give evidence and the poor landlords have to remain in constant dread of such undesirables.

One of my friends has his building in the vicinity of Carpenter Street. He lost his father some months ago, who left behind two widows, one son and three daughters with his property being mortgaged. This gentleman had to support his family from a paltry sum of Rs. 125 he used to get as rent. One of the tenants made an application to the Controller and the rent of the building was cut to Rs. 100. Unfortunately he was discharged from the service due to the retrenchment. Now, dear editor, show me the way how he should support his family when the fountain of his income has been choked up. His difficulties did not end here. Poor fellow, he had to meet many more troubles. After his father's death, majority of the tenants stopped paying the rent, some fled away without paying the rent. Note their respectability. When my friend approached several tenants and demanded the rent, they (the tenants) threatened to beat him, and the poor friend, though he is the master of his own house had to seek shelter at his father-in-law. When he did not receive the rent properly and regularly, he applied to the Controller. The good Controller nearly took 6 months to grant the necessary certificate. In the meantime two other tenant fled away without paying the rent in arrears. Consider the hardships he had to bear, a penniless man, trying to come out of the debt incurred by his deceased father. Now, dear editor, show me the source from where he should pay the interest to the mortgage. How he should manage to pay the municipal bills and other taxes. How he should keep the building in good condition. How he should maintain his family. You might say that he should do away with the building. But, dear editor, where should he go, and pay exhorbitant rent, when he can at present accomodate himself in his existing place costing less than the former. You know very well, the value of the building has too much depreciated. These are the blessings of the Rent Act and the warmer supporter like your good self.—Yours, etc.,

T. G. K.

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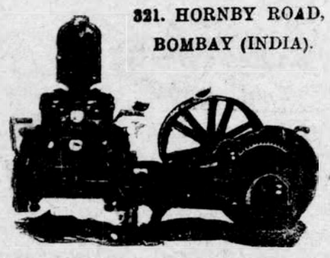

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